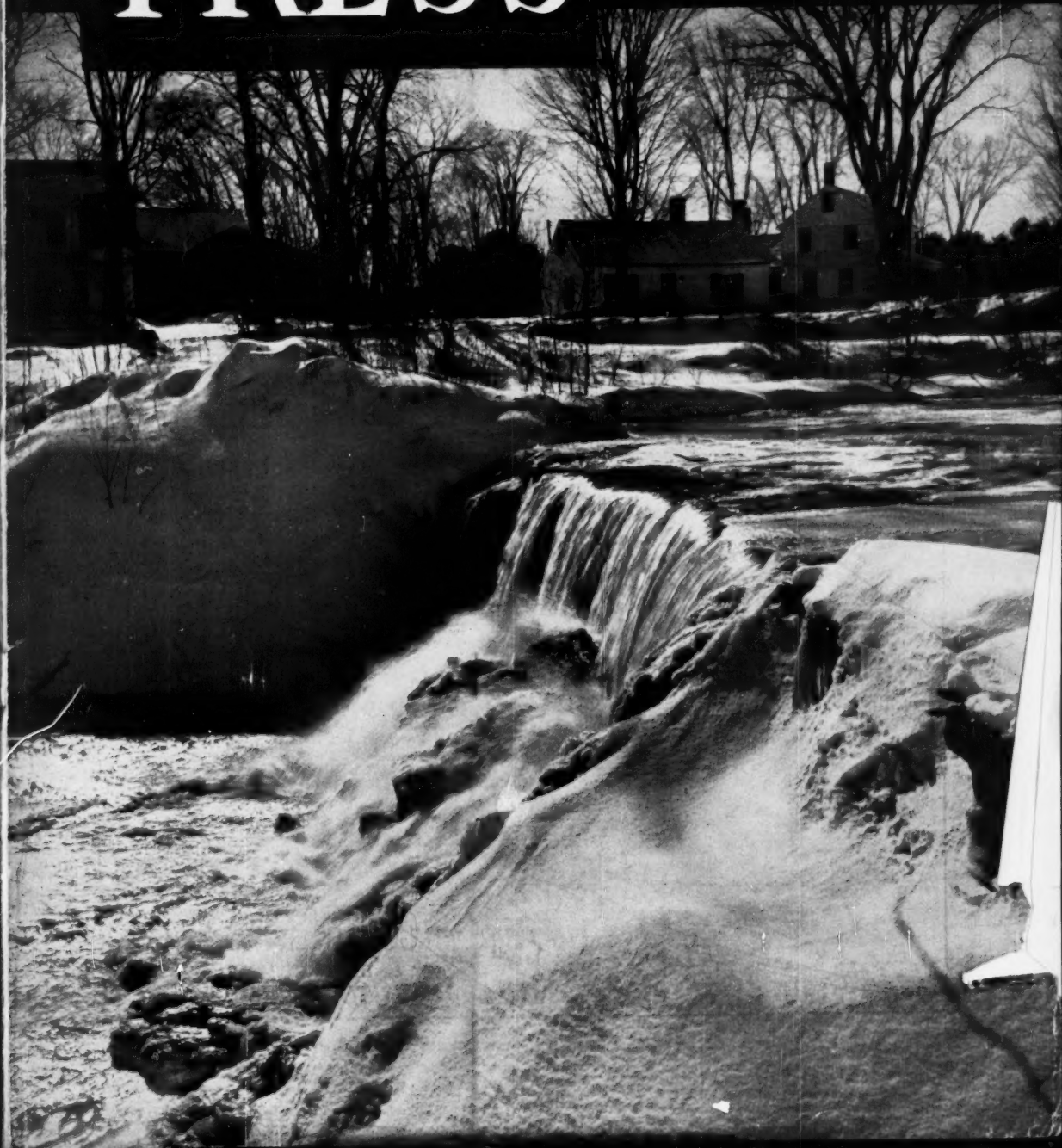


# PRESS

52<sup>nd</sup>  
YEAR

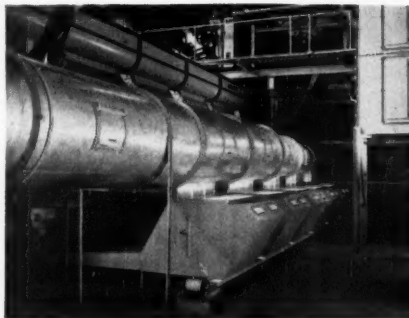


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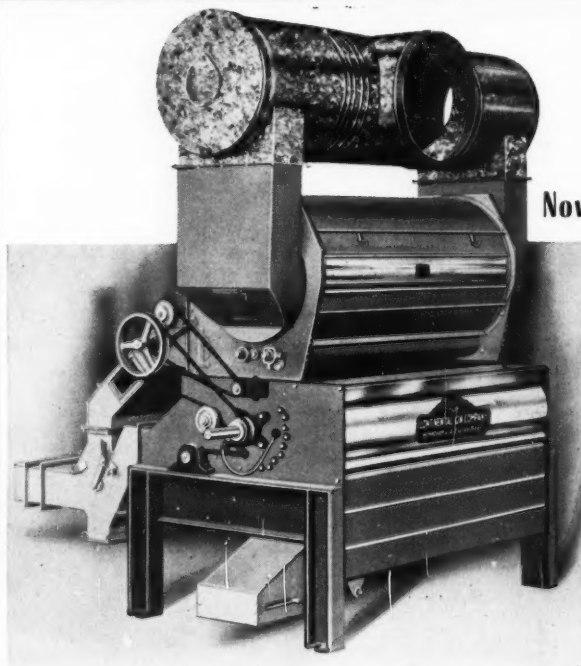
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# THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

52nd  
YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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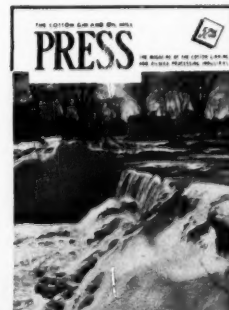
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## The Cover

Snow and ice are common fare in Maine at this time of year, and many "Down East" folks wouldn't swap their white winters for all the sun in Florida or California—or so they say.

Photo by A. Devaney



**A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION**  
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER  
OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

## Lough IT OFF

Shipwrecked on a desert island, the young man proposed marriage to the beautiful lady:

Young Man (urging): We might as well settle down because we'll never be rescued anyway.

Beautiful Lady: But there are no ministers and it wouldn't be legal.

Young Man: I'm not worried about that. I don't see any policemen around, either.

...

A negro preacher was explaining to his congregation the difference between "knowledge" and "faith." He said:

"Now, my bredren, it's like dis: Dar's Brudder Johnsing a' sittin' on de front row wid Sister Johnsing and de five little Johnsing. She knows dey's her children—dat's knowledge. He believes dey's his children—dat's faith."

...

Helen: You say you saw the wedding? Who gave the bride away?

Harold: Nobody said a word.

...

First Private: A girl's greatest attraction is her hair.

Second Private: No, I think it's her teeth. Sergeant, what do you think?

Sergeant: The same as you boys, but I don't lie about it.

...

Actor: So you're going to use me in your next play? Apparently you have discovered at last what I am.

Director: Yeah, hurry up and get into the hind legs of that stage horse over there.

...

"Yes, sir," boasted the speaker. "I used to be at more first nights than any other man in town."

"Oh, a dramatic critic, eh?"

"Hell, no!" was his reply. "I was a bell boy in one of Niagara Falls' hotels."

...

Pretty Girl (to her young man): How bashful you are.

Young Man: Yes, I take after my father in that respect, I guess.

Pretty Girl: Was your father bashful?

Young Man: Was he? Mother says if father hadn't been so darn bashful I'd be four years older.

...

Handsome: Can you read my mind?

Beautiful: Yes.

Handsome: Go ahead.

Beautiful: No, you go ahead!

...

A southern Negro, upon receiving his draft questionnaire, struggled desperately with the long list of questions. He looked it over for a long time, scratching his head and sweating profusely. Finally he gave up in despair and returning the blank questionnaire to the draft board, made this notation on the last page: "I'se redly when you is."

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J. R. PADGITT (left), farm manager, and Sam Tayloe (center), general manager, Rio Farms, examine some bundles of non-shattering sesame plants with J. A. Martin, author of the accompanying article. After this photograph was taken the seed was harvested successfully by the grain combine in the background.

## Report to oil mills on present status of

# SESAME RESEARCH

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Since 1947, the cottonseed crushing industry has actively sponsored research on potential oilseed crops for production and crushing in Cotton States, working with research leaders through the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association, with the guidance of a Special Production Research Committee composed of E. H. Lawton, Hartsville, S. C.; W. F. Guinee, New Orleans, La.; and W. L. Weber, Taft, Texas. Sesame, selected as the most promising crop for research, is discussed in the following article by J. A. Martin of the South Carolina Experiment Station.)

**By J. A. MARTIN**

Associate Horticulturist  
South Carolina Experiment Station  
Clemson, South Carolina

**S**ESAME, to many people, is still just a magic word that opened the door of the robber's cave for Ali Baba. To farm leaders of the South, however, it is a coming oilseed crop that may open a new cash income for Cotton Belt farmers.

Actually, sesame is one of the world's oldest oilseed crops. It has been used as a food in India and China since prehistoric days, and it was growing in the

Nile Valley when the Pharaoh's daughter found Moses in the rushes.

### Introduced by Slaves

Original introduction of sesame (known as benne in South Carolina) to America was made in the late 17th Century by Negro slaves brought to the South Carolina coast from West Africa. Widespread growth of sesame along the coastal region was due not to the few individual

plantings but to large shipments of sesame seed which plantation owners ordered to please their slaves. The slaves wanted sesame for its value as a food and for uses they made of the oil from its crushed seeds, such as medication, lubrication and lighting and the good luck it was believed to impart. Elsewhere in the South, Southwest and West it has been grown for many years, but only in a limited way. Because of its uneven ripening and seed-shattering characteristics, which necessitated much hand labor at harvest, it never became commercially important.

The world production of sesame seed

*Appearances* ARE OFTEN DECEIVING



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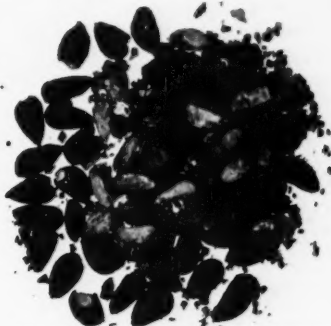


GAS OR DRY PROCESSED  
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*Especially* IN DELINTED COTTONSEED



SINKERS PROCESSED COTTONSEED  
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GAS OR DRY PROCESSED COTTONSEED  
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• **MAKE THIS RUB TEST YOURSELF BEFORE BUYING** •

Rub a small handful of delinted seeds firmly between the palms of your hands. Be sure to notice that SINKERS COTTONSEED NEVER BREAKS UP.

**THE SINKERS PROCESS...**

is the only method whereby cottonseed can be perfectly delinted, graded and treated, without damage to the seed.

**CAUTION...**

Any breaking up of the seed indicates that the seed has been burned and charred  
—THIS MEANS TROUBLE.

**REMEMBER**—The seed coat protects the germ-life and permits absorption of the exact amount of moisture needed for germination under growing conditions.

**THE SINKERS CORPORATION**  
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LEFT: Through the use of greenhouses, three generations of sesame have been produced each year. Much breeding work in the future will be conducted at Rio Farms, in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, on a year-round basis and on a much larger scale than is possible under greenhouse conditions at Clemson. RIGHT: This sesame variety, known as Kansas No. 10, was obtained from the Kansas Experiment Station in 1948. A highly desirable semi-indehiscent type adapted to mechanized harvesting with a corn binder, it possesses a very strong single stalk and matures in 110 days.

has been about one and a half million tons annually; China supplies over one-half the total, with the balance produced in India, Africa and Latin America. Approximately 11 million acres are devoted to this crop. The sesame acreages of several Central and South American countries, where it recently gained commercial importance, have increased substantially in the past few years. Only small acreages have been grown in the U.S.—primarily in Georgia, the Carolinas, Nebraska, Kansas and parts of the Southwest.

#### Uses Unlimited

The confectionary markets in the U.S. are using thousands of tons of seed in

the manufacture of many products such as candy, cookies and roasted seed. Recently, however, many people have come to recognize other values of sesame. The oil, which is pressed from the seed, is now being used for making shortenings, cooking oils, margarine—and in soaps, drugs, paints and insecticides. The pressed cake or meal makes an excellent livestock feed because of its high protein content. The oil and seed keep for several years without becoming rancid.

#### New Non-Shattering Types

With the development of non-shattering types, the commercial aspects of sesame have taken a sharp upturn in the past seven years. The crop now holds

high promise of becoming a great new source of cash income for the South.

Dr. Langham, geneticist, developed the first non-shattering sesame plant in his breeding plots while working in Venezuela in 1943. Since the new non-shattering type possesses certain demerits such as low yields, late maturity, and imperfect flowering structure, an extensive sesame breeding program has been underway at the South Carolina Experiment Station in an endeavor to transfer the non-shattering characteristic to higher yielding varieties adapted to mechanical harvesting, soils and climate of the Cotton Belt, and resistance to diseases and insects.

Several other strains of non-shattering sesame were obtained from E. V. Staker of the University of Nebraska in 1948. More recently, we have received a wide variety of seed from botanists in Africa, where sesame probably originated. Some of these plants are species of *Sesamum*; others are less closely related but still from the same plant family (*Padaliaceae*).

In any plant breeding work, a large assortment of good genes is needed in order to combine as many desirable characters as possible in one variety. For this reason, we asked the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in 1944, to furnish us with any species of *Sesamum* they might find throughout the world. The results to date have been highly satisfactory. We have already received approximately 300 lots of sesame seed from the following countries: India, China, Korea, Colombia, Guatemala, Turkey, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Mexico, Hawaii, Russia, Burma, South Africa and Australia.

All new introductions of sesame are planted for observation and their morphological and agronomic characters are carefully recorded. Undesirable types are eliminated at the end of the first growing season. The desirable plants are grown the second year, and yields are recorded. Only the best high-yielding types are used in the breeding work, with the exception of a few others that

DR. LAWRENCE C. CURTIS (center), formerly agronomist of the National Cottonseed Products Association, and Professor A. M. Musser (right), horticulturist, South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson, inspect the first bundle of non-shattering sesame stalks, held by J. A. Martin.



possess certain desirable genes not found in the more promising lines.

Through the use of greenhouses, we have been successful in producing three generations of sesame each year. This procedure has made it possible to complete the equivalent of three years of work in a single year.

The breeding lines from our crosses made in 1947, which included non-shattering types for the first time, are now in the eighth generation. Both hybridization and synthetic breeding methods are being used to combine the non-shattering character with other desirable qualities, including high yield and disease resistance.

From approximately 13,000 non-shattering plants selected from the breeding fields during 1950, many promising types have been selected for testing in 1951. Improvements which already have been observed are earlier maturity, higher productivity, greater seed set, better capsule size and shape, eight-row seed pods instead of four, stronger stalk, resistance to diseases and greater adaptability to soils and climates.

The recent harvest of seeds on the Rio Farms at Edcouch, Texas, where a part of the cooperative project has been going on, has shown the suitability of the non-shattering types for mechanized production, especially for harvesting with a grain combine.

Along with the breeding program there has been research into better cultural methods for the production of the crop. The implements already found on most farms can be used for the mechanized production of our better shattering and the new non-shattering varieties of sesame. Land taken out of cotton production can be used for sesame. The oil mills in the South, with only minor modifications, could be equipped to extract oil from sesame seed.

### Good Yields Possible

We have conducted yield tests in South Carolina at the Clemson, Edisto, Sand-

hill and Pee Dee Experiment Stations. These show that sesame is capable of producing good yields. During very dry years the highest yields were 400 to 500 pounds of seed per acre. In seasons of normal rainfall, if other conditions were favorable, the highest yields ranged from 800 to 978 pounds of seed. Varieties that have produced consistently high yields at all locations are Nebraska 1040 and 57, Kansas 8 and 10, Venezuela 51 and Mexican 4520, 4521 and 4522.

Once the shattering characteristic is fully eliminated, it is likely that even higher yields will be obtained under similar conditions. There will be practically no dropping of mature seed prior to harvest, and the whole operation will be accomplished quickly through the use of a grain combine.

The crop is apparently well adapted to the climate and soils of the Cotton Belt. The yield of oil is from 45 to 55 percent of the weight of the seed, and the cake is an excellent protein feed for livestock.

Sesame matures in 70 to 110 days, depending upon the variety, thus making it a desirable crop for following small grain and vegetables. It is resistant to drouth and root-knot nematodes. Diseases and insects have caused little or no damage thus far, and the cost of seedage is low as compared with other oilseed crops.

Because of sesame's promise as a new oilseed crop for the Cotton Belt, the breeding program at Clemson has been expanded considerably since 1947. The object has been to develop and test new non-shattering and even-maturing varieties. We have given special emphasis to (1) adaptability to soils and climate, (2) adaptability to mechanized production, and (3) resistance to diseases.

### Three Plant Types

Since discovery of the non-shattering sesame, we now have three distinct types: shattering, semi-shattering and non-shattering. The shattering type does not show any promise as a crop because it is im-



THIS CLOSE-UP view shows a resistant and a susceptible sesame plant on the diseased soil at Ichaway Plantation. Note the wilted symptoms of the plant on the right which has just been attacked by the disease.

possible to save the seed under field conditions. However, it has been used in the breeding program because it possesses many other desirable characters. The semi-shattering type has been grown successfully in South Carolina by a number of farmers. Those who followed production instructions have obtained up to 800 pounds of seed per acre.

### Can Combine Non-Shattering

Experimental results thus far show that the new non-shattering plants can be harvested with a grain combine in the field and that at least two or three more years of continuous breeding will be required to develop experimental lines for trial by farmers. It has been observed also that the non-shattering sesame plants are capable of standing in the field several months after they have reached maturity without losing their seed or affecting the quality of the seed. This is a desirable factor as it will permit the grower to harvest the crop over a much longer period than is possible with the shattering types.

### A Cooperative Project

The breeding of sesame is conducted in cooperation with a number of agencies who are interested in developing desirable varieties. The sesame breeding project is stationed at Clemson where we have sufficient greenhouse, field, and other fa-

(Continued on Page 42)

A FIELD OF SESAME breeding strains on the Ichaway Plantation, Newton, Ga. Guy Touchstone (left), plantation manager, is standing on a row where the sesame strain was killed outright by Fusarium wilt shortly after the plants reached a height of one foot. J. H. Crawford, assistant horticulturist, South Carolina Experiment Station, is standing beside a sesame strain which is immune to Fusarium wilt.





CG&OMPress Photo.

GEORGE J. WILDS first went with the Coker organization in 1908. Today he is its president and managing director.

*To Thousands of Southern Farmers—*

**Coker Means Cotton**

**It also means small grains,  
soybeans, tobacco—and  
better living on our farms**

**By IVAN J. CAMPBELL**

Associate Editor  
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

**C**ALEB COKER'S greatest claim to fame lay not so much in the considerable success he won as a farmer and merchant as in the fact that he was the fountain-head of later generations that took root in and near Society Hill, S. C., and which continue to this day as great influences in the agricultural and business life of that state and, in fact, the entire Southland.

Because he was a farmer, Caleb Coker grew and knew cotton, but he had no way of knowing what one of his progeny was destined to do for that crop, or that the name he bore would one day become almost synonymous with cotton in many sections of the South. Caleb had purchased a farm at Hartsville, some 15 miles southeast of Society Hill, which he later turned over to James Lide Coker, one of his four sons, before the Civil War started. James won a major's rank in the war and returned to Hartsville with a leg wound that was to keep him on crutches the rest of his life. He had lost practically all of his worldly possessions except the run-down farm, but he had a fine mind, trained at Harvard in botany and agricultural chemistry. He also had the iron determination to disregard his handicaps and to devote his life to restoring and building up the lost fortunes of his people and his beloved Southland. His fine education was immediately applied to the restoration of his worn-out acres according to the best known methods of his time.

#### **J. L. Coker and Company**

JAMES ALSO MANAGED in 1865 to open a general store at Hartsville which he called J. L. Coker and Company, and which is still in successful operation as one of South Carolina's greatest and most widely known department stores. It operates under the original name and is today headed by one of his grandsons.

#### • Interest in Public Education

Major Coker was greatly interested in public education and introduced a bill in the South Carolina legislature—he was a member of that body in 1864-65—for the establishment of a free public school system in the state. The bill failed of passage, but after he became successful as

**WHEN David R. Coker died in 1938 strong, well-trained hands took a firm grip on the reins he held for so many years. Today those men are guiding the company along the safe, sure road "Mr. D. R." charted during his lifetime.**

a business man Major Coker again turned his attention to education and was instrumental in establishing the Welsh Neck High School at Hartsville in 1894. Later, after a public high school was built in the town, he was active in the establishment of a college at Hartsville that, against his will, was given his name. This was in 1908, and today Coker College is an honored unit in South Carolina's fine educational system. It has an endowment of \$700,000, more than \$650,000 of which has been contributed by the Coker family.

#### **David R. Coker—"Mr. D. R."**

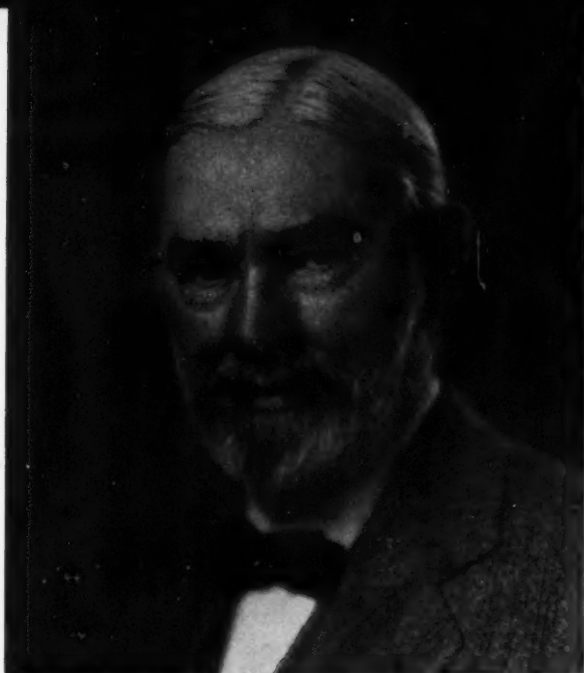
**JAMES WAS THE FATHER** of four sons, each of whom was to distinguish himself in his particular field of work, but it was David R. Coker, the beloved "Mr. D. R." to thousands who came to know him intimately, who was destined to influence the lives of so many people through his great contributions to the agriculture of the South.

David R. Coker's interest turned early to agriculture, and thousands of Southern farmers and their families who then toiled to produce good crops with poor knowledge later on were to find in him their greatest benefactor. At first he worked in his father's store, but there kept running through his mind the conviction that the South's farmers needed, more than anything else, better seed that would produce better yields of higher quality products.

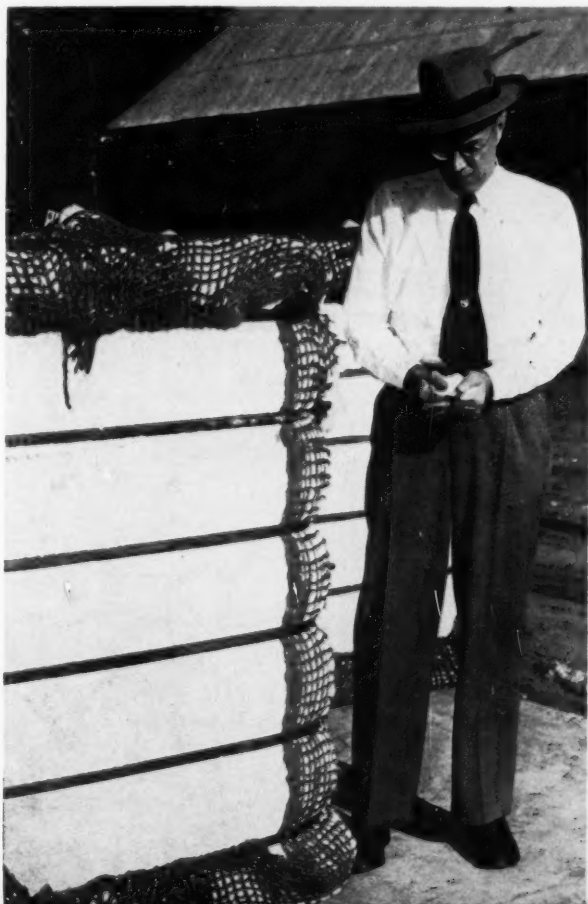
#### **• Breeding Work Began in 1902**

It so happened that W. C. Coker, a botanist at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, brother of "Mr. D. R.," had made 30 plant selections out of a field of Jones Improved cotton grown on the Coker farm at Hartsville in 1902. In 1903 the selections were planted on the Coker plantation and supervised by D. N. Shoemaker, teacher of botany in the local school. In 1904 this breeding work was taken over by "Mr. D. R.," who continued to select the breeding lines until one of them was isolated as the most outstanding. This strain was called Hartsville. This breeding work continued until 1914 when the Pedigreed Seed Company was organized and operated as the Farm Division of J. L. Coker and Company, of which Mr. Coker was president from 1918 until his death in 1938, when he was succeeded by Robert R. Coker, his oldest son, who is still president of the store and vice-president of the seed company.

When the plant breeding experiments began at Hartsville in 1902, American upland cotton was short staple and mills were clamoring for a higher quality product. In South Carolina, for example, only 20 percent of the cotton produced in 1926 stapled 15/16 inch or longer; farmers were struggling to exist against all the heavy odds that went hand in hand with ignorance of scientific farming methods; and the South, generally, was poor because its



**DAVID R. COKER, above, began his cotton breeding work at Hartsville nearly a half century ago. When he died in 1938 his son, ROBERT R. COKER, below, was made vice-president of the seed company.**





CG&OMPress Photos.

C. HOYT ROGERS, above, heads up the research breeding work in cotton and tobacco at Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company. There are other competent cotton breeders on the Coker staff at Hartsville and in Mississippi.



S. J. HADDEN, left above, is in charge of small grain breeding work at Coker's. R. E. GETTYS, right above, heads up the hybrid corn breeding work. R. S. CATHCART, at left in lower left picture, is in charge of all farm operations. WALLACE TALBERT, at left in lower right picture, is in charge of sales.



farmers were producing too much short cotton on poor land and not enough food and feed for themselves and their work stock.

#### • "Improvement of Southern Agriculture"

In 1937, a year before his death, Mr. Coker said: "The main purpose for which Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company was organized and is operated is the improvement of Southern agriculture. During several intervals, one of six years' duration, we sustained heavy losses but went steadily along without sacrificing our scientific or social ideals. Everything seems now to indicate," he said, "that we are so firmly established with the scientific world and in the confidence of our very large line of customers that we will be able to continually broaden our work and, from year to year, make it more and more useful for the upbuilding of the South."

It was not always like that, for in the early days hardships that would have broken down softer wills sometimes made it appear not worthwhile to continue. But there never was any real thought of giving up. Instead, Mr. Coker began to surround himself with capable men and with their help he overcame many difficult problems. Indeed one of Mr. Coker's finest gifts seemed to be his ability to pick good men. One of these men was George J. Wilds, who in 1908, as a young college sophomore, first went to Hartsville as a helper to Mr. Coker in his plant breeding and experimental work, and is now the man at the helm of the company.

Another, who was famous as a plant breeder when he joined Mr. Coker in 1920, was Herbert J. Webber, the man for whom the famous Webber cottons were named. As the company grew, there were added to the staff such men as J. B. Norton, well known scientist and plant breeder; John F. Clyburn, outstanding farm manager and salesman; and R. S. Entzinger, who is still topping the company's sales of seed after 17 years.

In the business operation of the company, Mr. Coker had the help of men who were extremely capable. Chief among these were J. J. Lawton and A. L. M. Wiggins. Mr. Lawton served the Pedigreed Seed Company as vice-president along with his primary job as president of the oil mills at Hartsville, Greenville and Bishopville, and his connection with the other Coker industries. Mr. Lawton's son Edgar, a nephew of Mr. Coker, has now succeeded to all of these positions and lends his wise counsel to the company as did his father before him. The Coker brothers, including Mr. Lawton, the brother-in-law, were "partners in every enterprise," to quote David R. Coker, and each put forth his best effort to support the others.

A. L. M. Wiggins, who had been connected with the various Coker enterprises since 1913, had the major part in the basic organization and development of the business structure of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company as it exists today. He was secretary and treasurer of the seed company until he accepted the appointment of Undersecretary of the Treasury in 1947. Mr. Wiggins was also managing director of J. L. Coker and Company and a former president of the American Bankers Association. He is now chairman of the A.C.L. and Louis-

ville and Nashville Railroads and Family Lines, and a director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

#### • Essentials of Success

Mr. Coker considered the following as among the essentials of success in cotton growing: (1) pure bred seed of guaranteed good germination from a recently pedigreed strain of one of the early high-producing varieties of good staple length, and (2) the rigid limitation of the acreage planted to an area which can be properly worked and rapidly gathered. "The bane of the whole cotton industry," he declared, "is the planting of bigger crops than can be rapidly harvested, and this has resulted in a heavy over-production of low grades and in an under-production of food stuffs."

All his life David R. Coker worked untiringly to breed seed of constantly improved quality, but he went much further than that. He preached better farming, balanced farming, profitable farming—and never gave up in his long-range struggle to help the farmer overcome the evils of outmoded methods. His dream, which he pursued with a quiet but unflagging determination, was of a Southland whose farm families were well housed, well nourished and well dressed, and with educational facilities for children second to none in the country. He was often heard to say, "Agriculture is not just a business. It is a way of life." He thought in terms of essential food production on the farm, of a reduction in the number of dollars that had to leave the South for life's necessities, of farm equipment that would make the work-day easier for those who went into the fields to plant, cultivate and harvest the crops. He knew cotton would long be the South's principal cash crop, but he hated the prevailing idea that it should be grown on every available acre, good and bad; and he deplored to the last moment of his life the fact that not every farmer accepted the basic fact that good yields of high quality crops begin with the planting of quality seed.

He was proud, as he had every right to be, of the success that finally came to him and his company. The fame of his improved seed spread throughout South Carolina; North Carolina farmers, and those in Georgia and other states, anxious to improve the quality of their cotton, heard of the great work being done at Hartsville and many of them soon were planting the seed that resulted from Mr. Coker's tireless efforts.

In 1921 he told his customers: "Every planter is interested in his financial future and we are equally interested in the financial future of our planter customers and of Southern agriculture generally. We are operating a seed breeding farm and selling highly bred seeds of the principal crops grown in the South. Our operations," he said, "must be financially successful if this business is to be maintained. We, however, did not take up this business primarily as a money-making proposition but mainly because the condition of Southern agriculture demanded that more attention be given to the improvement of agriculture through the breeding and introduction of better varieties of our staple crops and the maintenance of a reliable source of highly bred seed. We saw in this field of activity a great opportunity for public service of the highest grade. When our work was started in 1902, no other work



CG&OMPress Photos.

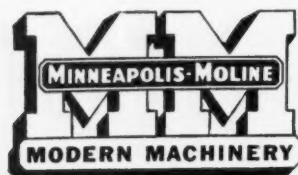
PICTURE ABOVE, made on one of the Coker breeding farms at Hartsville, shows cotton piled on squares of burlap at end of rows. Expert supervision of this and all other operations in the breeding program is highly essential.



TWO OF THE warehouses, above, at Hartsville used for storing pedigreed cottonseed, small grains and other seed. In the summer, visitors are served cold watermelon under the trees between the warehouses. The Coker hybrid seed corn processing plant, below, is one of the most modern in the country.



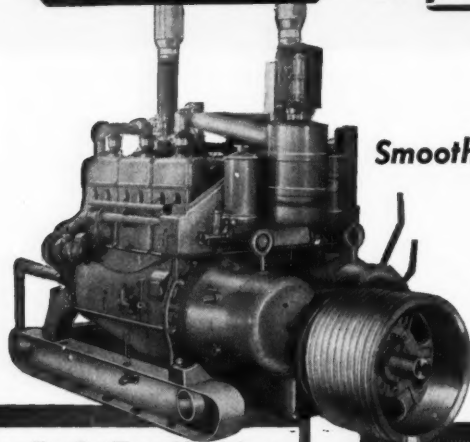
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**1210-12A**

# **POWER**

*of proved dependability*



## **Smooth Power for Continuous Duty....**

MM 1210-12A power is a proved way to cut costs. The MM 1210-12A unit with its low cost per h. p. offers you exceptional fuel savings and power value. Smooth 12-cylinder power with counter-balanced crankshafts minimizes vibration, lengthens engine life and lowers maintenance costs. Equipment driven by the 1210-12A lasts longer since there is less transmitted vibration.

### **You Get These Plus Values with the MM 1210-12A**

**Regulated Cooling** and water-cooled manifolds give uniform operating temperatures throughout engine for most efficient long-life performance.

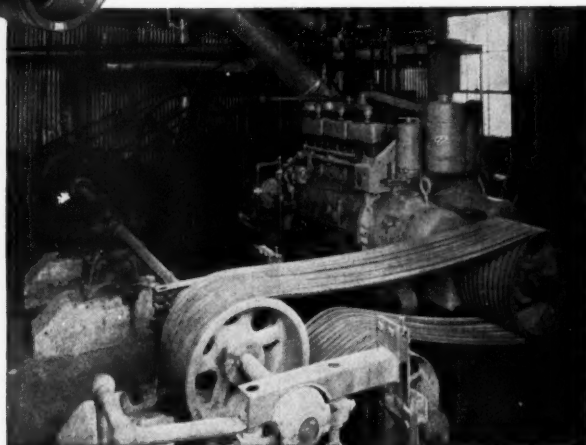
**Crankcase Ventilating** minimizes engine oil sludge for more effective lubrication and reduced maintenance.

**Cylinder Head and Blocks** are cast in pairs and are removable for economical low-cost servicing.

**Front Power Take-Off** for direct drive equips the 1210-12A for easy installation where conditions require opposite rotation or auxiliary drive.

**Crankshafts and Connecting Rods** are drop-forged steel. Precision-built shell type bearings are replaceable.

**Cams** are of wear-resistant Proferall metal with flame-hardened cams to produce an extremely hard-wearing surface.



MM 1210-12A units furnishing power requirements for the Dockery Gin at Ruleville, Miss.

# **MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE**

**MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA**

of similar kind had been started in the South. We are the pioneer pedigreed seed breeding company in the South."

• **Not Just Better Seed, but Better Farming Methods**

Mr. Coker's consuming desire to see the South rise above the status of an agricultural section of minor importance shows clearly in this remark he made early in his career: "The South will never come into its own until its fields are green in winter." And that he thought far beyond his primary job of supplying better seed to Southern farmers can be seen in this statement he made: "Plant breeding and other scientific experimentation covering a very wide field are necessarily incident to our work. Through

**RIGHT**—LOADS OF COTTON from Coker farms at Hartsville wait their turn at the company's gin. In South Carolina and in other sections of the Southeast, seed cotton is brought to the gin tied in burlap squares, as shown in the picture.



**Thousands Visit Coker Farms**

THE WORK of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company annually attracts thousands of visitors to Hartsville, many of whom return year after year to witness the latest scientific production methods employed on the company's farms. Among the visitors are scientists and government officials from practically all foreign countries in which cotton is grown. Many distinguished men have been drawn to Hartsville over the years to see the Coker breeding program in operation. Among

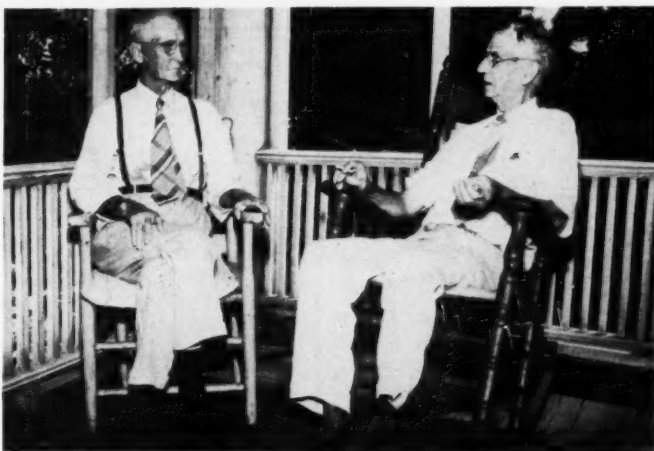
(Continued on Page 35)

**LEFT**—T. L. ROSS, at left in picture, is a master farmer at Society Hill, S. C., in Darlington County. He has been a contract grower for Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company for a long time and says David R. Coker did more for agriculture in the Southeast than any other man. Shown with Mr. Ross is J. M. Napier, Darlington County agent at large, another South Carolinian who knew "Mr. D. R." well.

them we are constantly discovering and proving the superior value of our new plant families which produce high yields and better quality and which, therefore, add profits and comfort to the farmers' operations. Our experimental work also enables us to discover better and more economical methods of soil management, fertilization, cultivation and the preparation and handling of crops. What we learn from our scientific operations is the property of our customers for their asking."

**RIGHT**—A. H. ROGERS, at left in picture, another Society Hill farmer, has grown Coker cotton for many years. He went to work in the J. L. Coker and Company store in Hartsville in 1898 and stayed for 12 years. David R. Coker was working in the store in 1898, a few years before he began his breeding work on a nearby plot of ground. Mr. Napier is shown with Mr. Rogers on the porch of the latter's home.

CG&OMPRESS Photos.



## Congress and Producer Groups Tackle Agriculture's Biggest Problem—

# The Farm Labor Shortage

By FRED BAILEY

Washington Bureau, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**T**HE SHORTAGE of farm workers was emphasized as the greatest problem which farmers face in reaching production targets this year at meetings here this week of producer and government groups.

Cotton producers met Monday and Tuesday with representatives of other commodity groups, members of Congress and farm organizations. This was followed by a meeting of nearly 200 members of the National Farm Labor Advisory Committee with Agriculture and Labor Department officials.

The meeting Monday and Tuesday emphasized the problem of obtaining additional workers from Mexico, especially for help in growing and picking a requested 16-million-bale cotton crop. The meeting, sponsored by the Beltwide Cotton Committee on Labor, adopted an eight-point policy recommendation. The recommendations asked for an agreement with Mexico calling for:

"1. The Mexican government annually during the emergency agrees to make every reasonable effort to supply at specific points along the border workers for agricultural employment in the U.S., the need for which has been certified.

"2. The government of the U.S. agrees to permit the entry of such workers for agricultural employment in the U.S. and to reimburse the government of Mexico for expenses incurred for recruiting and transportation to and from the border a reasonable sum not to exceed \$10 for every worker accepted for agricultural employment.

"3. The Mexican workers are to be accorded equal treatment with domestic workers similarly employed.

"4. The Mexican workers shall be accorded entry at the border upon agricultural worker permits and such workers shall be placed in recruiting centers for recruitment by U.S. employers. The U.S. shall pay the cost of operating the recruitment centers, including the cost of housing and subsistence for Mexican workers while stationed in such centers.

"5. The U.S. employer after certification of need by the Farm Placement Service shall secure workers at the recruiting centers and shall be responsible for their transportation and subsistence costs from the point of recruitment and return.

"6. The Mexican government shall agree to permit the return to Mexico of the Mexican nationals at the termination of the need for such nationals for agricultural employment.

"7. The government of the U.S. shall not exact a departure bond from the U.S. employer to assure the return of the Mexican worker.

"8. The Immigration and Naturalization Service shall legalize Mexican alien agricultural workers who are in the U.S.

illegally unless the Farm Placement Service of the United States Department of Labor certifies that such workers are no longer needed for agricultural employment."

The approximately 75 persons attending the cotton meeting heard Rep. Bob Poage (D., Tex.) declare that the lack of assurance of adequate farm labor supplies was the biggest obstacle to meeting the goal of 16 million bales of cotton this year.

"War plants will take a large number of farm workers," Poage said. "The draft will take many others into military service, leaving farmers some 400,000 to 500,000 short of the number of workers needed.

"In the Southwest we look to Mexico for a large proportion of our migratory workers, but we probably can't count on more than 200,000 this year from that source. We must seek additional labor from whatever source we can find," he said. "Not only cotton, but many other commodities will be competing for the available supply of labor."

Poage, chairman of the House agriculture subcommittee on farm labor, told the meeting the U.S. would just have to negotiate the best contract it can with Mexico. He indicated that Mexico is in a position to drive a hard bargain, but that in negotiating a new contract soon the U.S. should make every effort to obtain an agreement that would be fair to American producers.

"We must have an agreement with the Mexican government if we are to get the labor," Poage said in reply to suggestions by some members of the group that a crossing card system be substituted for the present agreement and con-

tracts with individual workers. "We must assure Mexican workers equal treatment with U.S. workers. We are not going to get an adequate supply of labor, but we must make out the best we can in a very difficult situation."

Rep. Thomas H. Werdel (R., Calif.), a member of the House Labor Committee, told the conference that Congress would give full consideration to the needs of farmers for workers, but added "you must be prepared to accept the fact that the administration is pro-labor." He suggested that the farm labor program be taken out of the Labor Department and returned to Agriculture.

Rep. George Mahon (D., Tex.) told the group that the defense plants will make a huge drain on the farm labor supply and that it will be hard to attract sufficient workers to farms. He suggested that Congress should reconsider child labor law provisions to permit full use of all members of the farm family during rush seasons.

It was apparent throughout the meeting that the principal complaint of producers against the present contract with Mexico was directed at provisions in the individual work contract. The producers also insisted that the present "skip" bond be eliminated.

Those who have had long experience in dealing with the farm labor problem here think there is little or no chance that the No. 8 point in the resolution—that to legalize Mexican alien workers whenever there is need for labor in this country—will get serious consideration by either Congress or government departments. They probably would be unwilling to attempt to override certain strong Mexican objection to such a procedure.

Members of the cotton conference group split up into small committees Tuesday and called on members of Congress and government agencies.

A definite program for legislation to meet the farm labor problem is expected to follow the meeting of the National Farm Labor Advisory Committee. The House Agriculture Committee has indicated that hearings will be started as soon as possible after a specific bill is prepared and introduced.

The bill is due to include provisions for government payment of at least a portion of transportation costs on foreign workers expected to be brought in from Mexico, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, British West Indies and Hawaii. Preliminary estimates are that as many as 300,000 foreign workers may be brought in—to meet an estimated need for at least 500,000.

## Herrell Is Named Deputy Assistant BEPQ Chief

Appointment of Henry G. Herrell, veteran career employee in the USDA, to the newly established position of deputy assistant chief for administrative affairs of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, has been announced by Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the bureau. The appointment was effective Jan. 12.

In his new position Herrell will assist in the direction of all bureau administrative management functions and operations. He will participate in exercising policy direction and maintenance of organizational plans, personnel management programs, and budget, fiscal, procurement, and property programs.



## Recommend Revision of Defoliation Research

Revision of a number of phases of cotton defoliation research was recommended Jan. 12 in a steering committee report at the close of the two-day fifth annual Beltwide Cotton Defoliation Conference at Memphis.

The steering committee recommended and appointed a research committee to consider revising experiments concerned with: (1) studies of varietal characteristics of the cotton plant, (2) influence of defoliation on efficiency of mechanical harvesting, (3) comparison of defoliant, rates and application methods, and (4) the effect of chemical defoliation on the quantity and quality of cottonseed and lint. Studies on the influence of defoliation on the speed of hand picking—one of five regional experiments which include the four listed above—should be left up to individual cooperators, the committee recommended.

The group recommended further that consideration of any other basic regional defoliation experiments be referred to the research committee which includes federal, state and commercial personnel actively engaged in basic defoliation research.

The group also voted to issue at an early date a summary of defoliation recommendations for the guidance of cotton producers, agricultural workers and other agencies. It also recommended that a progress report of defoliation, containing more specific recommendations, be published and distributed.

In another recommendation the steering committee asked the conference to consider the advisability of strengthening federal-state research in areas such as the Lower Rio Grande Valley, where the cotton crop is harvested earlier than elsewhere. Results of such studies in early areas may be of benefit to those planning to defoliate in other localities later in the season, the committee pointed out. Such research, the group emphasized, should stress cultural and environmental influences on the cotton plant instead of the comparative efficiency of different defoliants and application rates.

Appointed to the defoliation research committee were: Frederick T. Addicott, professor of botany, University of California, Los Angeles, chairman; Dr. C. H. Arndt, pathologist, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson; Dr. Frank L. Starke, physiologist, American Cyanamid Co., Stamford, Conn.

Vernon L. Hall, assistant physiologist, University of California, Davis; Dr. H. D. Barker, head, Division of Cotton and Other Fiber Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Beltsville, Md.; George J. Harrison, senior agronomist, U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, Calif.; Harry Carns, physiologist, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

V. T. Walhoad, physiologist, U.S. Cotton Field Station, Sacaton, Ariz.; Robert O. Thomas, physiologist, University of Arkansas; Wayne C. Hall, agronomist, Texas A. & M. College; C. C. Wilson, agronomist, University of Georgia, Athens; Dr. J. van Overbeek, Shell Chemical Co., Modesto, Calif.; John M. Jackson, assistant physiologist, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; and Frank M. Eaton, physiologist, Texas A. & M. College.

The conference was sponsored by the National Cotton Council.

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(BHC and DDT)

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(BHC, DDT and Sulphur)

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(Toxaphene and Sulphur)

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Here's the complete line of Black Leaf Cotton Insecticides for effective protection against the weevil and other insects which attack the crop. Make your choice and place your order early.

Produced at Montgomery, Alabama, and stocked in warehouses conveniently located throughout the cotton belt, these Black Leaf Dusts and Sprays are the result of years of experience in the manufacture of high quality insecticides.

**Black Leaf Dust Formulations** are manufactured to the *right* particle size. They do not float too long in the air nor drop too quickly to the ground. They settle and stick on the cotton plant, covering leaf and square with maximum protection.

**Black Leaf Spray Concentrates** mix easily with water for efficient, economical use. They contain stable materials which insure against breakdown and separation.

**Black Leaf Cotton Insecticides** are packed for easy handling...Dust Formulations in multiwall bags...and Spray Concentrates in 5, 30 and 50-gallon drums. No need to tell you there's a big demand. Place your order early. Follow application schedules recommended by your local authorities.

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Buy Black Leaf Cotton Insecticides where you buy V-C Fertilizers. You know it will be a good crop when you buy and use these famous brands. See your V-C Agent. Place your order early and request immediate delivery.



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For plenty of smooth, low-cost power to run your stands, cleaning equipment, pumps, blowers, presses, etc., your best buy is a Le Roi L-3460. You can run it on natural gas, butane, or propane. Learn all about the many features of this remarkable engine. See your nearby Le Roi distributor.

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Tri-State Equipment Co.,  
Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn.  
Nortex Engine & Equipment Co.,  
Wichita Falls, Texas  
Farmers Supply, Lubbock, Texas

## CALENDAR

### Conventions • Meetings • Events

• January 22-23-24 — National Cotton Council annual meeting. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• January 23—Pink Bollworm Sub-Committee of the Insect Control Section, State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas. Kyle Hotel, Temple, Texas. Eugene Butler, Southland Life Bldg. Annex, Dallas 1, Texas, chairman.

• January 30-31 — Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention. Armory, Bennettsville, S. C. Louis G. McGill, Bennettsville, S. C., executive secretary.

• February 1-2—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. Horace Hayden, 1004 Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary.

• February 5-6—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association annual convention. Blackstone Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas. E. M. Cooke, Georgetown, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• February 7-9—Fourth annual Southern Weed Conference. Hotel Claridge, Memphis, Tenn. Dr. O. E. Sell, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga., president.

• February 19-20—National Agricultural Aviation Conference, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. Charlye Rose, Roseland, Ark., program chairman.

• February 20-21-22—National Association of Soil Conservation Districts annual convention. Oklahoma City, Okla. Tarleton A. Jenkins, Mezzanine Floor, Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla., publicity committee chairman.

• March 4-5—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. Warren B. Hodge, Unadilla, Ga., president.

• March 15-16 — National Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. Horace Hayden, 1004 Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., executive vice-president.

• April 2-3-4—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas. Jay C. Stille, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery and Supply Association, P. O. Box 444 (3116 Commerce St.), Dallas 1, Texas.

• April 9-10—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary.

• May 1-3—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. H. L. Roschen, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., secretary.

• May 14-15-16—Fifty-fifth annual convention, National Cottonseed Products Association. Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• May 30-31-June 1—National Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual meeting, Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4-5—Joint convention North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh, secretary of North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, secretary of South Carolina association.

• June 4-5—Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association annual convention. Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. J. W. Karsten, Jr., Kennett, Mo., executive vice-president-secretary-treasurer.

• June 4-5 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. Horace Hayden, 1004 Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary.

• June 14-15 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Sta., Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• June 18-19 — Joint convention Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association. San Carlos Hotel, Pensacola, Fla. T. R. Cain, Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery 4, Ala., secretary of Alabama-Florida association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta 3, secretary of Georgia association.

• June 20-21-22 — Tri-States Cottonseed Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

### Oswalt Is Named Chickasha Research Station Manager

Ed S. Oswalt, who has been secretary-manager of Oklahoma Foundation Seed Stock, Inc., Stillwater, since July 1949, has been transferred to a new position as manager of the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station at Chickasha.

Working with cotton and other crops, Oswalt has been promoting the increase of foundation seed supplies for distribution to certified seed growers. He was assistant secretary of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association from 1945 to 1949.

Born and reared near Lawton in Oklahoma's cotton-producing area, Oswalt attended Cameron Agricultural College at Lawton and Oklahoma A. & M. He received B. S. and M. S. degrees from Oklahoma A. & M.

Working with I. M. "Polly" Parrott, who continues as superintendent of the cotton research station, and with other station staff members, Oswalt will have a hand in all phases of the station's program. Under way at the 303-acre station farm are such projects as breeding of improved cotton varieties for Oklahoma, testing of existing varieties, studies on cotton mechanization methods, and cotton ginning research. The station is operated cooperatively by the Oklahoma A. & M. Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

### Western Cottonoil to Build Lubbock Mill

Western Cottonoil Co., subsidiary of Anderson Clayton & Co., Houston, Texas, oil mill operator, has announced the purchase of a site near Lubbock, Texas, for its fifth cottonseed oil mill in the South Plains area.

Construction of the new mill, a solvent extraction plant with a daily capacity of 360 tons, will get under way soon. The plant is expected to be ready for operation about Oct. 1. It will be located on a tract of approximately 450 acres on the Slaton highway south of Lubbock.

Western Cottonoil operates mills at Brownfield, Littlefield, Plainview and

Slaton in the South Plains. The new mill, company officials said, will be needed to take care of the expected increase of cotton production in that area in the future. A formula feed plant and cattle pens will be erected at the mill to serve the area with formula and bulk feeds.

Personnel for the new mill will be announced in the next few weeks.

### Penalty Is Removed

A bill removing all penalty taxes on sales of 1950-crop long staple cotton, regardless of how it is ginned, has been signed by President Truman. It was the last piece of farm legislation passed by the 81st Congress.



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Armory to Be Convention Hall for

# Carolinas Ginners Meeting, Bennettsville, Jan. 30-31

■ Perry E. Moore, W. O. Fortenberry, Clifton Kirkpatrick and Neville Bennett to be principal speakers at twelfth annual convention of Carolinas ginners.

THE TWELFTH annual meeting of the Carolinas Ginners Association is expected to be the biggest and best on record for that organization, Secretary Louis G. McGill said in announcing details of the program for the convention at Bennettsville, S. C., Jan. 30-31.

Hotel Powers will be headquarters for delegates, and convention sessions will be held at the Armory. Registration will begin at 1 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 29, at the hotel, continuing until 10 p.m. Delegates may also register at the Armory at 9 a.m. Jan. 30 and 31.

● **Directors to Meet Jan. 29**—Directors of the association will hold a pre-convention meeting at 3 p.m. Jan. 29 at the headquarters hotel. Members have been asked to mail resolutions which they wish presented at the convention to the association office at Bennettsville before the convention begins.

An informal Dutch dinner has been planned for directors and other early arrivals at 7 p.m. Jan. 29.

● **Senator Wallace to Give Welcome**—The convention will open at 10 a.m. Jan. 30 at the Armory. South Carolina State Senator P. A. Wallace is to deliver the welcoming address, after which President J. F. McLaurin will make his annual address to the association.

The convention business session, with

reports of committees and adoption of resolutions, will be held at the opening session.

● **Perry E. Moore to Be Speaker**—Only guest speaker on the first day of the convention will be Perry E. Moore, New York, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, whose address is scheduled for 12 noon. The delegates will then adjourn for a Dutch lunch and various types of entertainment planned for that afternoon.

● **Fortenberry to Open Second Session**—W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, Texas, president of the Texas and National Cotton Ginners' Associations, will be the first speaker when the second day's session begins at 10 a.m. Jan. 31. He will talk on "The Cotton Ginner's Role in the 1951 Cotton Crop."

● **Kirkpatrick and Bennett to Speak**—Other speakers at the second session will be Clifton Kirkpatrick, director of field service, National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn., and Neville Bennett, farmer and lawyer at Clito, S. C.

Bennett will give "A Farmer's View of the Ginning Industry" at 10:30 a.m. At 11 a.m. Kirkpatrick will discuss "Cotton—the South's Livelihood."

● **Insect Control Panel Discussion**—George T. Ashford, Red Springs, N. C.,

immediate past president of the Carolinas ginners, will be moderator of a panel discussion on cotton insect control which will begin at 11:30 a.m. the second morning.

Speakers will include George D. Jones, North Carolina Extension Service entomologist, Raleigh, who will discuss "Cotton Insect Control in North Carolina in 1950 and Recommendations for 1951," and L. M. Sparks, South Carolina Extension Service specialist in cotton insects and diseases, Clemson, who will cover the same subject for South Carolina.

Also on the panel will be V. K. Quatlebaum, assistant agricultural engineer at the Edisto Experiment Station, Blackville, S. C., who will talk on "Insecticide Application Equipment and Recommendations for Operation."

● **Entertainment**—Delegates and their wives will have a wide choice of entertainment on the afternoon of Jan. 30. The usual golf tournament will begin at 1:30 p.m. at the Country Club, where bridge and canasta tournaments have also been arranged for ladies attending the convention. A technicolor movie, "Waves of Green," will be shown at a Bennettsville theater for those who do not enter the tournaments, through the courtesy of the Carolina Ford Tractor Company, Charlotte, N. C. A tour of Bennettsville beginning at 3 p.m. will include visits to a cotton mill, the world's largest Venetian blind tape manufacturing plant, a rayon dyeing plant and a tire cord spinning mill.

● **Annual Banquet**—The association's annual banquet will be held at the Armory at 7 p.m. Jan. 30, at which time tournament and other prizes will be presented. President McLaurin will be toastmaster at the banquet, and the speaker of the evening will be Alexander M. Johnson, president and general manager of the International Cotton Export Company, New Orleans, La.

Part of the convention program will be broadcast over a local radio station, McGill said. He has invited every ginner in North and South Carolina, as well as people in allied industries, to attend the meeting. There is no registration fee for members of the association. The fee for non-members who attend will be \$5.

● **Exhibits**—For the first time a number of machinery manufacturers and supply companies will have exhibits at the convention, McGill said. He has also announced that equipment from the nearby experiment station will be on view at the meeting.

● **Officers**—Officers of the Carolinas Ginners Association are J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C., president; Ralph Elliott, Shelby, N. C., first vice-president; Frank M. Wannamaker, St. Matthews, S. C., second vice-president; Louis G. McGill, Bennettsville, executive secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Myrtice V. Adams, Bennettsville, assistant secretary-treasurer.

## Hudson Is Assistant to Extension Director Coke

N. D. Hudson, executive farm adviser in Fresno County (Calif.) for the last eight years, has been appointed assistant to J. Earl Coke, California Extension Service director.

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The Cotton Belt Wheels Out Its Big Guns

# To Get All Cotton Seed Treated in '51

*This Colorful  
Poster*

will "cover the countryside" as part of a South-wide campaign to help the important 1951 crop get off to a good start.

**Treated  
COTTONSEED  
pays best!**

Seed Treatment with  
**CERESAN**  
Reduces all  
Four Diseases

**1. SEED DECAY**  
Falling, rotting seed and its  
loss of germination power. More  
than 50% of the seed may be  
lost.

**2. SORE SHIN**  
Injury to the seedling  
caused by the decay.

**For Better S...  
plant only PROPERLY**

ACID-BLENDED COTTONSEED  
1 lb. "Cotton" 2 oz. 100 lb.  
"Cotton" 4 oz. 400 lb.

**From Every Side Farmers Are  
Learning More About  
THE NEED FOR SEED TREATMENT**

# WHY EVERY POUND OF COTTON SEED That's Planted This Year NEEDS TO BE TREATED

**This Year's Big Cotton Goal Presents Both Opportunities and Challenges to Everyone in the Industry. The First Job Is to Get the Crop Started Well.**

- Good seed is alarmingly short and a lot of relatively poor seed will be planted.
- Seed treatment helps even the best seed; and with seed that's below par, treatment with "Ceresan" seed disinfectant can make the difference between a good stand and a failure.
- For the treater, seed treatment pays several ways, the most important being that it helps assure a big crop to handle and good quality.

**For the grower, "Ceresan" seed treatment helps these 4 ways shown below:**

**Reduces Seed Rot**



**SAVES REPLANTING**

**Reduces Sore Shin**



**GIVES BETTER STAND**

**Reduces Angular  
Leaf Spot**



**MAKES MORE COTTON**

**Reduces Anthracnose**



**MAKES BETTER COTTON**

# Every Seed Treater

has a greater opportunity this year—  
opportunity for profit and for service  
to his community.

## Look What's Being Done

throughout the South to stress the need  
for seed treatment this year.

These DuPont Advertisements  
will appear in farm publications

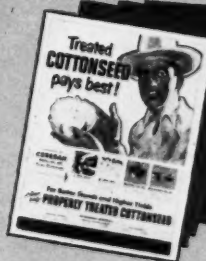


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Thousands of These  
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on many stations  
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Through These Activities FARMERS Know Better Than  
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For Materials to Help SEED TREATERS Tie In with This Campaign,

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Seed Treater:*

# You will Want to Use These FREE SALES AIDS

**To** tie in with the industry-wide campaign to get all cotton seed treated. (See previous 3 pages.)

**To** build business for yourself (both in seed treating and in a better crop to gin) and give your industry a needed boost.

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**To** help your growers, your community, and your country meet the needs for cotton in 1951.

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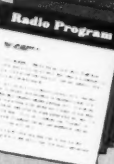
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for your own radio advertising. Four 1-minute announcements.

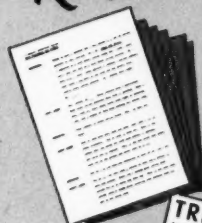
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## Radio Script

15-minutes. Suitable for radio interview.



## 4 Mats

for your own newspaper ads. Sizes 2 columns x 6", 1 column x 6".



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DU PONT COMPANY, SEMESAN SECTION, WILMINGTON, DEL.

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9" x 24". Hang 'em up. Tack 'em up. Let 'em work!



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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

## Texas A. & M. to Be Host To Research Congress

The 1951 Cotton Research Congress will be held at Texas A. & M. College, College Station, in honor of the school's seventy-fifth anniversary, Burris C. Jackson, chairman of the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, which sponsors the Congress, announced after a committee meeting in Dallas Jan. 17. Dates of the Congress will be July 26-27-28.

Dean C. M. Shepardson of Texas A. & M. presented the invitation for the meeting on behalf of Chancellor Gibb Gilchrist and President M. T. Harrington, Jackson said. Holding the Congress at the school will give those attending an opportunity to see living exhibits of research in action and will take the Congress to the exhibits instead of taking the exhibits to the Congress, he added.

The new \$2,000,000 Memorial Student Center will house the Congress, Jackson said, with ample meeting space and ample rooms for delegates. He pointed out that the committee was not dissatisfied with Dallas as a site for the Congress, where it has been held for the last nine years, but felt that it should hold the 1951 Congress at Texas A. & M. in observance of that school's anniversary year.

Research in its broad national aspects will be the theme of the Congress, Jackson announced. The program committee will meet at an early date to work out detailed plans for the meeting.

• Farm output per man-hour is now about twice what it was 40 years ago.

## Named to C of C Post

J. Van Rogers of Atlanta, Southeastern field representative of the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed



J. VAN ROGERS

Products Association, has been named chairman of the Livestock Committee of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce for 1951. The popular member of the Educational Service staff is well known in the livestock industry in Georgia and other Southeastern states.

## 1517 Cotton Association Meets in El Paso

The outlook for all phases of the cotton industry in 1951 was the subject of talks by featured speakers at the annual meeting of the 1517 Cotton Association at Hotel Paso del Norte, El Paso, Texas, Jan. 17.

George W. Pfeifferberger, spinning research director of the Chicopee Manufacturing Corp., Lubbock, advised against a trend in the Southwest toward growing numerous varieties of cotton. "Mills want fairly uniform cotton," he said.

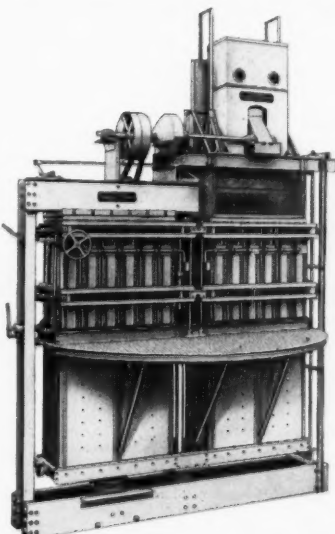
Jack F. Criswell, educational specialist of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, outlined the Council's 1951 educational program. He also warned that labor will be "the dismal part of the 1951 cotton picture."

## A. J. Sumner, Memphis Broker, Dies Jan. 13

Andrew Jasper Sumner, cottonseed broker in Memphis, Tenn., died Jan. 13 at his home. He had lived in Memphis since 1936. Funeral services were held Jan. 14 at Memphis.

## Durango, Texas, Gin Is Dismantled

Dismantlement of the Marlin Oil Co. gin at Durango, Texas, leaves that community without a gin for the first time in at least 40 years, company officials said. The community has become mainly a cattle-raising section.



## Cen-Tennial Special Two Story Double Box Up-Packing Press With M-48 Trampler

- Extra Heavy All Steel Construction
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# CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

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COLUMBUS, GA.

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# From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY  
and JAY RICHTER

Washington Representatives  
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



BAILEY



RICHTER

• "Quiet Before the Storm" in Congress—There is, on the surface, a deceptive quiet in the Senate and House Agriculture Committees. During early days of the 82nd Congress fewer than a dozen farm bills, all re-introduction of bills that failed to get action last year, were introduced.

Congressional attention has been centered on military preparedness, taxes, foreign affairs. While those have made the newspaper headlines, there has been a growing uneasiness among the agricultural "watchdogs" on Capitol Hill. Some fear that the farmer may become the "forgotten man" in the over-all defense program.

The perennial farm problem is likely to pop up in an entirely new form. The big problems no longer are price supports, production limitations and surpluses. Farm leaders recognize the seriousness of problems involved in a program which emphasizes all-out production in the face of limited production facilities.

Some of those problems and what Congress is likely to do about them are:

Public relations—This is not a new problem but it is one that has become potentially dangerous because of a growing anti-farm sentiment as reflected in the big city press. It is serious because city people out-vote farmers five to one, and congressmen still are swayed by what their constituents think.

There is the impression among some city votes that the farm bloc high-pressured the 81st Congress into voting special advantages for farmers in the Defense Production Act prohibition against ceilings on farm products below parity or the highest prices between May 24 and June 24. Parity, the keystone of the whole farm program, is under attack.

The farm bloc will attempt to convince the country that parity for farmers is a fair price, and it will strongly resist any move to lower ceilings. That will have the united backing of all the farm groups, plus the Agriculture Department. There is little chance that the parity principle will be upset.

The bloc will counter-attack by charging that middlemen are responsible for "unjustified price rises" since start of the war in Korea. Both the agriculture committees plan "investigations" to put the spotlight on spreads between farm and consumer prices. They hope, in that way, to take some of the heat off farmers.

Production facilities — Farmers and congressmen are becoming increasingly concerned by lack of assurance that supplies of labor, fertilizer, machinery, sprays and dusts, and other facilities will be adequate to meet needs.

Farm labor looms as the biggest of those problems. Very little has been

done toward planning of a comprehensive national labor program. The Agriculture Department has been vague as to requirements and the Labor Department, in charge, has continued to regard farm labor as of relatively minor importance in the over-all manpower problem. That is natural in view of the dominance of organized labor in the shaping of manpower policies.

Fertilizer and insecticide industries say they can fill most farm requirements, if supplies of chemicals are not preempted for industrial manufacturers of war materials. But they have been given no assurance that they will be allowed to operate at near capacity. Farm machinery will not be short, by usual standards, but the expansion in use of machinery certainly will be slowed up, if not halted.

• Inflation to Go On for a While—Washington jitters is a disease peculiar to the banks of the Potomac. There seems to be no cure for it—only amazement that the rest of the nation does not find it contagious. It is a dull day in Washington when there isn't a new crisis.

Leaving out the military and international situations, which supply their full quota of crises, domestic problems keep Washington in a constant turmoil. When, what and how to control almost everything conceivable is something Washington can't seem to agree upon.

Out of this confusion a few things now appear to be reasonably certain. Price and wage stabilization isn't out of the talk stage, not by a long shot. Despite all the talk, creeping inflation is to go on for a while longer. "C Day" for controls is being postponed and now doesn't seem probable before April or May.

Stabilization officials haven't decided when or at what level to make a determined stand against inflation pressures. Chief obstacles to early controls are (1) almost complete lack of administrative and enforcement personnel, (2) absence of an over-all control policy or plans and (3) lack of agreement as to needs for controls, methods and timing.

The net result of indecision is continued confusion at operating levels. Agency heads from the cabinet level down are largely twiddling their thumbs, waiting for executive directives.

Officials are backing away from control orders until they have the staff to enforce them. Earlier requests for voluntary compliance have not been effective. Now officials fear to talk big unless they have power to enforce their orders by cracking down on violators.

• Truman Hasn't Forgotten Brannan Plan—There is more farm subsidy talk among Administration officials than farm leaders like. This talk cropped out, vaguely and indefinitely, in President

Truman's State of the Union message. It was just a suggestion, rather than a firm proposal, but legislation is almost sure to be offered along that line.

Observers believe that a fight over subsidies would be sure to split the farm groups into two camps. The Farmers Union, which usually has gone down the line for Fair Deal measures, leans heavily toward use of subsidies. The other farm groups are strongly opposed.

The Agriculture Department hasn't taken an official stand, but would be expected to back whatever the President asks. Subsidies, but for a different purpose, were the heart of the Brannan plan.

Subsidy proposals would split Congress. Republican opposition would be certain, but Democratic leaders lean in that direction. Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Ellender (D., La.) has asked his committee to give consideration to methods for encouraging production, including subsidies. House Agriculture Committee Chairman Cooley (D., N.C.) says he will cooperate "in every way" to give the President needed authority to expand production.

• Rumors Continue, But Brannan Stays—A whispering rumor current in Washington for several weeks that Secretary Brannan would soon be "relieved" of his Cabinet post lacks confirmation. The persistent rumor was that he would be succeeded by former Governor Roy Turner of Oklahoma.

We've tracked down the rumors and the facts are: Turner was offered the job in 1948, but turned it down. He has not been offered it since then, but he would be receptive if it should again be offered. Brannan has had no intimation from the President that his job is in immediate jeopardy.

Instead, Brannan is going ahead with plans to reorganize the Department and has asked farm organization leaders to help a reorganization committee which will be headed by Undersecretary McCormick.

• Agriculture Committees Are Named—The Agriculture Committees named for the 82nd Congress contain several new names, but the general complexion of the committees as to views on farm matters is little changed.

The Senate Agriculture Committee contains three new faces. Eastland of Mississippi and Humphrey of Minnesota are the new Democrats, replacing Lucas, who was defeated, and Gillette of Iowa, who voluntarily retired from the committee to take a place on Foreign Affairs. The new Republican is Mundt of South Dakota. The new division is eight Democrats and seven Republicans.

On the House Committee there are 10 new members. The number of committee members has been increased from 27 to 30 and the division is now 17 Democrats and 13 Republicans. New House members are Democrats Jones of Missouri, Herlong of Florida, Wheeler of Georgia, Thompson of Texas, Patton of Arizona and McCarthy of Minnesota. New Republicans are Harvey of Indiana, Love of South Dakota, Ostertag of New York and Belcher of Oklahoma.

• Farmers who made the largest yields of cotton in Georgia in 1950 did not use any more nitrogen than some of the farmers who made a smaller yield, but they used a much larger amount of phosphates and potash, according to Extension Service agronomists.

## Theme—Machinery Improvements

# Oklahoma Ginners to Meet At Oklahoma City Feb. 1-2

■ Speakers will include Dr. C. R. Sayre, Charles A. Bennett, Francis L. Gerdes and J. D. Fleming. Four-H Club demonstrations to be given at annual banquet.

**T**HEME OF the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting Feb. 1-2 will be "Recent Improvements in Cotton Ginning Machinery," Horace Hayden, secretary-treasurer of the association, has announced.

Convention sessions will be held at the Skirvin Tower Hotel in Oklahoma City.

● **Dr. Sayre to Be Principal Speaker**—Dr. C. R. Sayre, president of the Delta and Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss., and chairman of the National Cotton Council's Cotton Improvement Committee, will be principal speaker at the two-day meeting, Hayden said. Dr. Sayre's topic will be announced later.

● **USDA Tests to Be Described**—Recent tests on the use of various units of ginning machinery and the effect they have on cotton fiber will be described by Charles A. Bennett, director of USDA cotton ginning engineering investigations throughout the Cotton Belt, Stoneville, Miss., and Francis L. Gerdes, in

charge of the USDA fiber and cottonseed testing laboratories at Stoneville.

● **Fleming Will Discuss Oklahoma Demonstrations**—J. D. Fleming, cotton specialist, Oklahoma Extension Service, Stillwater, will discuss the cotton demonstrations conducted in Oklahoma last year and plans for similar work this year.

● **4-H Demonstrations at Annual Dinner**—Four-H Club work will be emphasized at the annual dinner of the association, which will be held in the Persian Room of the Skirvin Tower on the evening of Feb. 1. At this dinner 4-H boys who did outstanding work in cotton production in 1950 will be introduced. A demonstration of household projects and cotton clothing projects will be given by 4-H girls of the state.

Jimmie Vaughn and his musicians will present a floor show and will play for dancing until midnight.

● **Business Sessions on Second Day**—No speeches are scheduled for the second day of the convention, which will be given over to business matters, including resolutions and election of officers.

● **Officers and Directors**—Officers of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association are Amos L. Kobs, Elk City, president; Arch Rollow, Wynnewood, vice-president; and Horace Hayden, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

Directors include: District 1—Dewey A. Barton, Erick; District 2—D. L. Jones, Eldorado; District 3—Cecil Watson, Hobart; District 3A — R. E. Ferguson, Davidson; District 4—T. N. Lyon, Geary; District 5—Arthur Opitz, Binger; District 6—C. H. Dill, Duncan; District 7—R. A. Krumme, Bristow; District 8—Otis Capehart, Oklahoma City; District 9—E. J. Mitchell, Wynnewood; District 10—Geo. T. Jepsen, Sr., Prague; District 11—W. G. Cotner, Durant; District 12—D. L. Kobel, Muskogee; District 13 — Leo Bey, Coalgate.

## Ruhmann Succeeds Beaty As WBAP Farm Editor

W. A. Ruhmann, Tarrant County farm agent, has been named farm editor of WBAP and WBAP-TV, Fort Worth, Texas, to succeed Layne Beaty, who has gone with the Department of State as chief of agricultural information under ECA in Greece.

Beaty's new job, which calls for a two-year stay overseas, is part of a new set-up under the Marshall Plan to rehabilitate the agriculture of Greece.



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FOR SALE — Three-section cage French screw presses with 40 h.p. flange mounted motor and tempering bin. Also No. 1 Anderson expellers, belt driven, attractively priced. Inquire—Box 493, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—One—W. S. Tyler Co. Niagara Vibrating Screen style 100, serial number 8198. Two—Richmond Manufacturing Co. Niagara Super Sifters No. 4 x 10, serial numbers 21749 and 21750. All equipment offered subject to prior sale.—Address: Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, 600 Roanoke Building, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—Delinting equipment for planting seed, Carver 106-141 saw linters.—V. A. Lessfr & Co. Oil Mill Machinery, P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Trimmers — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Cake Bin Feeders — Filter Presses, 32x32 with 49 plates — Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters — Shaft Coupling and Pulleys — Reitz Disintegrator with 75 h.p. motor — 36" Chandler Huller — Small Set Crimping Rolls — 2 Sets Cracking Rolls — 1 Set 60" Crushing Rolls — Post and Pillow Block Ball Bearings — Conveyor Heads and Hangers — Enclosed Right Angle Drives — Elevator Belts, Buckets, Sprockets and Chain — Large Steel Seed Reel — Carver Lint Tailing Heater and Shaker — Brust Grublot Machines.—Write, wire or phone Spores & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone FRospect 5958.

PRESS ROOM MACHINERY FOR SALE: Hydraulic Presses — Hydraulic Pump — Cake Former — Cake Cutter — Accumulator — XX Hydraulic Pipe — also Bauer Bros. Attrition Mill. For further details write—Suffolk Oil Mill, Inc., Suffolk, Va.

## Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—One steel bound Continental Paragon press with channel iron side supports, square center column and counter-balanced doors. One Cameron all steel tramper. Two Murray trampers, and two Murray three-plunger pumps. One Beaumier four-plunger pump. Four 66" Standard Mitchells with flat belt drive. Five 66" convertible Mitchells with flat belt drive. Five 60" Hardwick-Etter huller-feeders. 5-80 saw Murray gins with glass fronts and lint flues. 5-80 saw Continental Model "C" all steel gins with lint flue. One 16 section thermo-cleaner. One 6 cylinder air line all steel cleaner. One 12" Murray center feed all steel bur machine. One 10" Continental all steel center feed bur machine. Two 10" Hardwick-Etter wood bur machines. One 14" Hardwick-Etter wood bur machine. One 72" Centennial all steel condenser, down discharge. Two 72" Murray condensers, up discharge. One Murray 50" V. S. separator. Several gins at present location as well as to be moved. Several Skinner steam engines and boilers, or what do you want to buy.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Several of the best gins in South Texas and Rio Grande Valley. Gins that should give their capacity in 1951. One new 4-80 Murray, one new 5-80 Murray, one 5-80 Murray built in 1945, one 5-80 Hardwick-Etter about 10 years old, one new 5-80 Gullett. These are all good buys, well located and should net their cost in two years operation. Gins will be harder to buy next year. Now is the time to act if interested.—See, call or wire M. M. Phillips, phones 3-1171 or 3-8914, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Modern Murray 5-80 gin plant, with electric motor power, ample cleaning, extracting equipment. Gin house, cotton house, hull disposal facilities, seed house and office building with new 34' truck scale, 300 square foot lot on railroad siding. Located in South Plains town, West Texas. Town ginned 22,000 bales 1949; approximately 11,000 bales, 1950. For immediate sale. Unlimited ginning expected 1951.—Write Box 1261, c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—A bargain: 4-80 Lummus gin, modern, first class condition. In heart of irrigation district of West Texas.—Box 1461, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—Extracting Feeders: Five 66" Mitchell F.E.C. cast iron, each with two pre-cleaning cylinders. Five 80-saw Murray V-belt Blewets. Four 66" Mitchell double decked, pressed steel, flat belt machines. Four 66" Mitchell pressed steel, flat belt. Four 66" Mitchell Model "H" Triple saw machines. AIR BLAST GINS: Four 80-saw Murray steel 4" motor conveyor. Four 80-saw Continental Munger, direct connected, ball bearing. Four 80-saw Lummus "Automatic" ball bearing, direct connected. BRUSH GINS: Four 70-saw Pratt, with late type lint-flue. Four 80-saw Murray, in good second hand condition. One 14 foot Wichita all steel bur extractor. One 18 foot rotor lift. One about 18 foot 9" screw elevator. One Continental "Paragon" steel bound press. One type "MS" Murray steel dropper. New Phelps Fans, all sizes and types. One 72" all steel condenser. Hydraulic Pumps: One Continental vertical triplex with one pulley for electric drive. Two rebuilt Beaumier 4-plunger belted pumps. Three standard Burnham steam. Other items too numerous to list. For good, serviceable machinery at reasonable prices, write, wire or telephone: R. B. STRICKLAND & CO., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Model E Continental brush gin, 1 S and B drive with lint flue, looks almost new, good as new. One slightly used Mitchell Jumbo Drier, Cleaner and Extractor, Burner, 40" C I fan, and piping complete, looks new and good as new. 4-80 Super Mitchell press, steel, flat belt drive. New Climax engines.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two 4-80 saw Lummus cotton gins located in Southern Arizona in irrigated cotton area—modern equipment, all steel buildings, office building and equipment, houses for labor and manager. These gins are 40 miles apart in new territory raising cotton for past three years. Nearest competition is 50 to 100 miles away. 1951 estimated acreage is approximately 20,000 acres for both gins. Reason for selling—ill health. For further information write or call A. H. Putts, Douglas, Ariz.

FOR SALE — 4-60 inch standard Mitchell units, press steel type with v-belt drives. Feeders have ginned less than 1500 bales.—J. G. Laney, Tallahassee, Alabama.

SPECIAL BARGAIN FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Brand new 4-80 Continental, modern throughout, diesel power, cotton house, seed house, two extra good residences, all on 40 acres of land in irrigated area of South Texas. All for \$60,000, with terms. Ideal gin point and will give capacity in 1951.—Call, See or Write M. M. Phillips, Phone 3-1171 or 3-8914, P.O. Box No. 1288 Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—125 h.p. 3 cylinder Tips engine with clutch pulley, 62' of 17"x7" ply drive belt. 4-80 saw Cen-Tennial Air Blast Gins—saws used one year, A-1 condition. Ginned less than 16,000 bales in all.—Boedeker Gin, Taylor, Texas.

BARGAIN: To be moved, 4-80 Murray complete with 6" motor conveyors. Suitable for picked cotton. This gin has been used only on private plantation.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Approximately 3,000 new 10" gin saws 2-3/16" bore.—Fearless Manufacturing Company, Fort Valley, Georgia.

FOR SALE—A complete 5-80 Murray gin, good condition, located in good West Texas cotton section. Lummus down packing press, 5-80 Gullett multiple Extractor Feeders in perfect condition. One Murray quad cleaner. 5-80 Murray steel belt distributor. One Continental brush gin model 30 huller front, 60" Murray metal lined condenser. Write—Box "M" c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—A good Murray steel bound press, including an all steel Murray packer ram and casing, steel bottom and top sill, new hydraulic pump with 10 h.p. motor. Priced \$1,900.00. Also a 14x15 Skinner counterflow steam engine in perfect condition for \$500.00. Write—Post Office Box 1567, Muskogee, Okla., or telephone Jimmy Hall, 8154, Muskogee, Okla.

FOR SALE—5-70 saw Murray gins with latest fronts, with lint flue. 5-70 saw Continental Triple X Extractor Feeders. This is good equipment. Also 4-80 saw Double X Extreme Feeders. Will sell at bargain.—Red Ball Gin and Elevator Co., Roaring Springs, Texas.

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| 4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring | 1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring  | 2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage  |
| 4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring | 4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring     |
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**AUTOMATIC** gas heaters delivered and installed in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 36 this issue.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

**FOR SALE**—Five complete gins: Two with all steel buildings and modern machinery. Three without buildings with reasonably modern machinery. Priced very reasonable.—Call or write Jimmy Hall, manager, Cotton and Gin Department, Muskogee Cotton Oil Mill, Muskogee, Okla. Telephone 8118, or P. O. Box 1567.

**FOR SALE**—One 5 section Mitchell steam radiator, one Lummus 50" all steel condenser. Both in first class condition.—Eggy-Griffin Gin and Warehouse Company, Headland, Ala.

## Equipment Wanted

**WANTED**—One to ten 106 or 141 saw used Carver linters in good condition. Write description and price. Don't phone.—Schulenburg Oil Mill, Schulenburg, Texas.

**WANTED**—One double box press, four 66 inch Mitchell Super Units, one 4-80 conveyor distributor. One separator, one single box press. One each 50, 20, 25, 150 h.p. electric motors for 440 current, one 24 shelf tower drier. All must be in good condition. State condition, location and price.—Box "C.O.W." c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444 Dallas 1, Texas.

**WANT TO BUY** five used gins, Continental Brush, Model C or later.—R. E. Patterson, Box 608, Lockney, Texas. Phone 52 or 11.

**WANTED**—Five V-belt super Mitchells, either sixty or six sixty six wide. Also late model 72" condenser.—Orb Coffman, Goree, Texas.

**WANTED TO BUY**—Good used gin machinery of any kind.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas.

**WANTED TO BUY**—4-80 gin complete to be moved.—J. O. Williams, Frost, Texas.

**WANTED TO BUY**—Late model 4-80 Continental or Murray gin complete with steel building. Give location, complete description and price.—Write Box "D" care of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

**WANT TO BUY** 4 or 5 saw gins with lint flues—Continental, Murray, Lummus or Hardwick-Etter with Mitchell Super cleaners feeders. One 14 ft. Bur extractor 60" steel condenser. Five or seven cylinder cleaner. 2-40" Fans 1-57" ball bearing separator with vacuum box. 1-14 shelf tower drier with butane heater. One cross blow box complete with transitions, 1 blow box separator. All equipment must be steel and 1938 to 48 models. One good press steel or steel bound heavy duty Paragon Continental with trampaer. Interested in complete gin to be moved, or what have you. State condition, location and price.—Maxwell Gin Co., Maxwell, Texas.

**WANTED TO BUY** 5 Super Mitchell machines with hot air system. 5-80 Conveyor Distributor. 72" steel downdraft condenser. Write—Box "M" c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

**WANTED**—A pair of used truck scales, 34 to 40 tons.—J. D. Davis Gin and Feed Mill, Leonard, Texas.

**WOULD BUY**—Two 72x18 used boilers inspected and approved for 140 pounds steam pressure.—Quannah Cotton Oil Co., Quannah, Texas.

**WANTED**—Complete gin plant to be moved—advise location, price and condition.—W. C. High Gin, Tahoka, Texas.

**WANTED**—One 5 and one 7 all steel cylinder incline Hardwick-Etter cleaners.—J. O. Williams, Frost, Texas.

**WANTED**—Conveyor distributor for 4-80 Hardwick-Etter. Must be in perfect shape and worth the money.—Floyd Weeks, Willis Point, Texas.

**WANTED**—Set of Lint Cleaners, any make. Also interested in late model gin to be moved.—H. C. Barton, Route "A", Lamesa, Texas.

## Personnel Ads

**WANTED**—Ginner capable handling new Murray-Mitchell gin and office man with good accounting and experience. Year round job. Give reference and experience.—Box 545, Artesia, New Mexico.

**WANTED**—Superintendent for Southeastern six press mill. Mill modern, electric powered, operates gin and fertilizer plant on premises. Permanent position for right man. Write stating experience and references, also salary expected in care Box DC-901, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

**WANTED**—Job as gin manager. Have had years of experience. References on request. Prefer the west.—R. W. Vick, Wingate, Texas.

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

**ALL STEEL BUILDINGS** for cotton industry—warehouses, cottonseed houses and gin buildings.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone RA-5615.

**FOR SALE**—Two International Diesel Engines: One U.D. 16-4 cylinder 60 h.p. with clutch and extended shaft. One U.D. 15-4 cylinder 100 h.p. with clutch, extended shaft to outboard bearing. Both perfectly cared for. Attractively priced.—Inquire Box 231—Beacon, N. Y.

**POWER**—Model RX1, 125 h.p. Le Roi mill type power unit with gasoline engine starter, fully equipped, real bargain. One 25-35 h.p. Waukesha power unit. Electric motors: One 60 h.p., 2300 volt slip-ring with controls. One 20 h.p., 2300 volt slip-ring with controls. One 50 h.p. G.E., 220 volt, 1200 r.p.m. squirrel cage in Waco stock. Also new and reconditioned motors in a large range of sizes available for prompt shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One Caterpillar D-13,000, too small for 4-80 gin with lint cleaners. Major overhaul in 1950. Would trade for 8x9 six cylinder Minneapolis-Moline counter-clockwise.—James P. Bowlin, O'Donnell, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One 70 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine, one cylinder, 1932 model. Also one 40 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine, old style. Also one 6,000 gal. capacity fuel tower, good as new.—Tallabee Ice Company, Tallabee, Ala.

## Texas Insect Control Group Met at A. & M. Jan. 18

Early planting, early season insect control and early harvest of the crop were listed as among the most essential steps in producing the 1951 crop in Texas by speakers at the annual meeting of the Insect Control Section of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas held at Texas A. & M. College Jan. 18.

More than 200 were present to take part in the meeting. Eugene Butler, Dallas, chairman of the Insect Control Section, presided. The meeting began at noon with a complimentary luncheon at which the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association was host.

A feature of the meeting was an explanation of the 1951 Guide for Controlling Cotton Insects in Texas by Dr. H. G. Johnston, head of the A. & M. entomology department. Other speakers representing the several state and federal agencies concerned with producing this year's anticipated big crop pledged their cooperation in helping to obtain maximum yields on every acre planted.

Included in those who spoke were K. P. Ewing, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, USDA; J. D. Prewitt, vice-director of the Texas Extension Service; B. F. Vance, USDA's Production and Marketing Administration; B. C. Davis, state supervisor of veterans education; Bob Manire, state supervisor of vocational agriculture; L. J. Cappleman, state director of the Farmers Home Administration; and C. M. Meadows, Southwest Sprayer & Chemical Co.

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## GINNERS FIELD DAY HELD AT CHICKASHA JAN. 15

Ginners from every cotton-growing section of Oklahoma were on hand Jan. 15 to take part in the first annual Cotton Ginners Field Day at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station at Chickasha. Purpose of the meeting was to demonstrate to the ginners the modernly equipped 2-stand experimental gin that is a part of the 303-acre station's facilities for carrying on cotton research.

Present to explain the purpose of the experimental gin and its place in the USDA ginning research program, whose center is at Stoneville, Miss., was Charles M. Merkel, who is in charge of ginning investigations at the Mississippi laboratory. Chas. A. Bennett is in overall charge of all USDA cotton ginning investigations at Stoneville and Mesilla Park, N. M., and now at Chickasha.

Thomas E. Wright, agricultural engineer at the Stoneville laboratory, discussed the results of ginning research during November and part of December last year at the new Chickasha gin. He explained that the installation of machinery could not be made in time to permit the plant to operate during the entire harvesting season last year.

Chairman of the meeting was E. W. Schroeder, head of the agricultural engineering department at Oklahoma A. & M. College. Among those on the program were Horace Hayden, secretary of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, Oklahoma City; Louis E. Hawkins, vice-director of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater; John M. Green, of the Oklahoma A. & M.

College agronomy department; and W. J. Oates, agricultural engineer at the College.

The Oklahoma Cotton Research Station is a cooperative project of the Oklahoma A. & M. College and USDA. A large portion of the funds for the new experimental gin was provided by the Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation, an organization composed of ginners, cottonseed crushers, producers and others in the cotton industry.

The experimental gin becomes a part of USDA's ginning research program and will be in charge of Chas. C. Speaks.

The ginners saw the new plant in operation and had an opportunity to compare samples of lint put through lint cleaners and samples not lint cleaned. Another feature that was of special interest to the ginners, especially those who handle a considerable volume of machine stripped and rough, hand-snapped cotton, was a green boll remover that was developed at the Stoneville laboratory. This machine is still in the experimental stage. It was disclosed at the meeting that Stoneville engineers are now working on a machine to remove sticks from rough-harvested cotton. This machine will be tested at the Chickasha gin during the coming ginning season.

## Gin Machinery and Supply Group Renames Officers

All officers of the Gin Machinery and Supply Association were re-elected at the organization's annual meeting in Dallas Jan. 15. They are Richard Haughton, publisher of *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press*, president; Dewey D. Day,

## Pink Bollworm Group To Meet Jan. 23

Because of the "critical stage" of the pink bollworm situation in Texas, Eugene Butler, chairman, Insect Control Section of the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, has called a meeting of the section's Pink Bollworm Sub-Committee at Temple Jan. 23.

The meeting will be held in the Kyle Hotel and will begin at 10:30 a.m., Butler said. Lunch will be served through the courtesy of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

The Murray Company of Texas, vice-president; A. G. Falk, Magnolia Petroleum Company, secretary; and L. A. Mindrup, The Stacy Company, treasurer.

W. W. Henslee, R. B. George Equipment Co., was named a member of the executive committee. Members continued on the committee are U. H. Ohmson, Texas Power & Light Company, and E. J. Pflantz, Briggs-Weaver Machinery Company.

Plans were made at the meeting for putting on the annual convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association in Dallas April 2, 3 and 4. The machinery and supply association is host to the ginners' convention, which will be held in two buildings at Fair Park this year. Exhibits will be housed in the agriculture Building and business sessions will be held in the Science Building.

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# LABOR IS BIGGEST PROBLEM FACING COTTON IN '51

■ Ginners hold third annual meeting Jan. 8-9 with allied industries to cement closer working relationship. Speakers stress good production practices and community action as key to success in meeting state's 1951 quota.

**A**S WAS EXPECTED, the ominous farm labor problem turned up as the chief tormentor of Texas ginners at a joint meeting with representatives of allied industries in Dallas Jan. 8-9. In discussions seeking to evaluate the state's chances of meeting its quota of the 16-million-bale goal set for U. S. cotton producers this year, an impending labor shortage overshadowed such additional major problems as insecticide, fertilizer, farm machinery and gin machinery supply shortages.

• **New Labor Agreement With Mexico Needed**—If Texas cotton growers are to produce the six to seven million bales the state must yield this year, speakers said, some changes are going to have to be made in the present U. S.—Mexico agreement relating to Mexican farm laborers.

J. C. Wilson of Pecos said the present stipulation requiring Mexican laborers to return to Mexico after a year or more in the U. S. will cripple the state's cotton production program to such an extent that it cannot produce its share of the 16-million-bale crop asked for by the Secretary of Agriculture.

C. B. Ray of Mercedes, manager of the Rio Grande Valley Farm Bureau, said the present agreement ought to be junked. He said it is full of red tape, cumbersome and difficult to administer. Ray called for an entirely new agreement, as did others who have found themselves hopelessly entangled in the provisions of the present agreement.

S. N. Reed of O'Brien, vice-president of the ginners' association, reported for the labor committee named to study that problem at the meeting and said the committee recommended that a completely new agreement regarding Mexican nationals be worked out between the U. S. and Mexico. Others familiar with the Mexican labor situation urged that men who have been face to face with the problem, and who therefore understand what is needed, be named to negotiate a new agreement with Mexican officials.

At the final session the ginners adopted two resolutions aimed at correcting the situation. One called for a detailed review of the present agreement and a clear understanding with Mexican officials on the problem. The other requested Governor Allan Shivers of Texas to appoint a state labor commission to aid U. S. and Mexican officials in drawing up a new contract that will be workable.

W. O. Fortenberry of Lubbock, president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, presided at the session. This was the third such meeting of its kind at which association officers and directors sit down with representatives of allied industries to discuss mutual problems.

• **Praise for Texas Ginners**—Karl Hunt, executive vice-president of the Dallas Cotton Exchange, heaped praise on Texas ginners for the excellent job they are doing in processing the farmers' cotton. He said merchants who used to buy many bales of cotton packed with everything from rocks to worn-out pick sacks are no longer afraid to buy the Texas crop sight unseen. But, he said, there is always room for improvement and the ginners can add further to the fine reputation they have made by not ginning too fast, heating too much and whipping the lint unnecessarily.

• **1951 Program a War and Defense Measure**—Burris C. Jackson of Hillsboro, chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, in speaking for the cotton merchants echoed Hunt's praise of the ginning industry and urged the ginners to do everything in their power to induce the farmer to follow approved practices in producing the 1951 crop. He said the 1951 cotton production should not be considered by any branch of the cotton industry as a measure to make money but simply as a war and defense program that will provide the U. S. and its allies with vitally needed fiber and food and feed products.

• **Harold A. Young Is Speaker**—Following a banquet for delegates and their wives on the evening of Jan. 8, Harold A. Young of North Little Rock, Ark., president of the National Cotton Council, declared that cotton supplies in the U. S. are so short and demand so great that failure to produce a 16-million-bale crop in 1951 would constitute a grave threat

to the national security and to the future of the cotton industry.

The nation entered World War II with a carryover of 12.2 million bales of cotton, he said, but on Aug. 1 last year the carryover was only 6.8 million bales. The short 1950 crop of 9.7 million bales plus imports of 200,000 bales brings the total available supply until next fall to about 16.7 million bales.

On the other hand, Young said, domestic consumption was running at the rate of 10.4 million bales for the first four months of the current season. Such a consumption would leave only 6.3 million bales for both exports and carryover.

"The Department of Agriculture has estimated that our customers in friendly countries would take 5.8 million bales this year if they could get it," the Council president said. "This is the same amount of cotton we exported last year, and by exporting 5.8 million bales we caused no increase whatever in the total stocks of cotton held abroad, so we see that export market alone would take all or nearly all of the 6.3 million bales that we are likely to have for exports and carryover combined."

Looking ahead to the 1951-52 season, Young said there is every reason to believe that cotton consumption will continue high.

"Today our nation is committed to a program of rearmament, which means the whole economy will be straining at the seams to get its job done for a long time to come. As industrial activity increases, demand for cotton always increases. In the first two years of the last war we used cotton at the rate of more than 11 million bales a year, and since that time our population has risen 12 percent. People have grown accustomed to using more cotton per capita, and our general level of industrial production has greatly risen."

As to direct military requirements, Young said that the Council had been advised by the Quartermaster Corps that cotton will be needed in the next war fully as much as in the last one when cotton was rated as second only to steel as a war material.

On the export side of the picture, Young said that though foreign cotton production may gradually increase, there is little likelihood that the rate of increase will be sufficient to lessen materially the overseas demand for U. S. cotton.

"In 1951-52 our foreign customers face the prospect of very low carryover stocks, increasing demand and no more than a moderate increase in production outside the U. S. For these reasons the Department of Agriculture has estimated that we will need six million bales for the export market in 1951-52."

Totaling domestic and foreign demand, Young said that markets for 16 million bales or more are in excellent prospect for the 1951-52 season.

Facing squarely the possibility of Russia's overrunning the European continent, Young said that such action immediately would result in a sharp increase in cotton consumption in this country, going to 11 or 12 million bales or more. "We would face new handicaps in trying to grow a big crop in any future war year. The absolute necessity of an adequate stockpile of cotton would be a matter of the greatest national interest. For all these reasons it is difficult to see how any turn for the worse in international events could make us sorry that we grew a 16-million-bale crop in 1951."

The cotton industry leader warned the

## National Ginners Reset Meeting to March 15-16

Because of a conflict with the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association convention, the annual meeting of the National Cotton Ginners' Association has been changed from March 4-5 to March 15-16, Horace Hayden, executive vice-president, has announced.

Announcement of the meeting dates for both associations was made about the same time, Hayden said, and the hotel situation in Atlanta, where the Georgia meeting will be held, was such that the state association could not change its convention dates.

The national association will still meet at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, Tenn.

Texas ginners, however, that failure to produce an adequate supply of cotton next year could result in dire consequences. "If we should come up next fall with a crop so small that the industries of this country and of friendly foreign countries would have to slow down, it would be a major catastrophe for the Cotton Belt."

• **Fire-Packed and Rolling Bale Problem**—C. H. Brillhart of Fort Worth and Spencer Brown of Waco, representing the compresses, emphasized that all branches of the cotton industry must work as a team to reach the 1951 production goal. Brillhart said the biggest problems the compresses have to cope with are fire-packed and rolling bales. He said the compresses he represents received a record number of fire-packed bales in 1950 and attributed the rapid increase principally to rougher and more careless harvesting of the crop.

Brillhart asked the ginners to make a careful record of all fire-packed bales and bales thought to be fire-packed and to mark such bales with the red tag furnished ginners by the National Cotton Council. Ordinarily, he said, fire can be detected in a fire-packed bale within 48 hours, although fire may not break out for from three to five days.

Rolling bales, Brillhart said, are caused principally by cotton that is too dry. Other factors causing rolling bales are overweight and short staple, he asserted.

Spencer Brown said that frequent inspection of the press-box to see that all nuts and bolts are tight and other parts in good working order will do much to prevent rolling bales. He told the meeting that high acre yields are the key to larger profits for the cotton industry and said that ginners, cottonseed crushers, compressmen and warehousemen and the various educational agencies must aid the farmer to increase his acre yields.

• **Cotton Is Three Crops in One**—President Fortenberry of the ginners' association said we should not lose sight of the fact that cotton farmers produce three

important commodities—fiber, food and feed—all of which are highly essential in peace and vital in war. He termed the labor problem the most critical facing the farmer in Texas. And, he emphasized, a program of insect control must be followed throughout the state if Texas is to meet its 1951 production goal.

• **Good Practices Stressed**—Insect control was listed by C. B. Spencer of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas, as the farmer's major step in his 1951 cotton program. But not to be overlooked are such factors as proper culling and treatment of planting seed to prevent weak plants and loss of stand. He said farmers should plant no seed with germination under 80 percent unless they know it is lower and thus can plant more seed to take care of the loss.

Spencer said annual demonstrations should be held in cotton communities to show farmers how to use farm implements properly. He said growers should use the rotary hoe, commercial fertilizers, follow the recommendations in the 1951 Guide for Controlling Cotton Insects in Texas (which will be distributed shortly), and plant winter legumes next fall. He stressed, too, the need for more defoliation. Spencer declared that ginners can aid materially in producing this year's crop by seeing that farmers obtain insecticides, that they are used properly, and by assisting in the formation of community action committees. There is a critical shortage of fiber, food and feed, Spencer told the meeting, and an urgent need for a concerted action by all groups to meet our 1951 goal.

• **Community Action Urged by Prewit**—The importance of community action in connection with the 1951 crop was also stressed by J. B. Prewit, vice-director of the Texas Extension Service and chairman of the Texas Cotton Production Committee. County 7-Step cotton committees are assembling information the farmer will need in producing his 1951 crop, Prewit said, but this information must now be taken to the communities

where it can be used. He said the Extension Service is urging farmers to obtain the highest possible yield in every acre planted and not to upset their program of balanced farming.

• **Gin Machinery Supply Situation**—Donald Mitchell of the John E. Mitchell Company, Dallas, reported on the gin machinery supply situation and said his industry has been classified under agriculture and not under textiles and textures as was the case in the last war. He said the manufacturers will meet with government officials in Washington later this month, at which time the manufacturers will tell what they will need to make enough machinery to produce a 16-million-bale crop. There is some hope, he said, that the gin machinery manufacturers will not be called upon this time to make shells or other ordnance items, since cotton is recognized as being second only to steel as a war material.

• **Want 1951 Acreage Measure**—Horace Hayden of Oklahoma City, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, reported briefly on some of the activities of the national organization during the past year. He pointed out that there is an urgent need for farmers' 1951 acreage to be measured and included in their production history since there may be a return to acreage controls later on. Under present law, no provision is made for measuring acreage in a year when controls are not in effect. At the close of the final session the meeting adopted a resolution asking USDA to measure farmers' 1951 cotton acreage and include it in any future allotments.

• **Reports on Wage-Hour Petition**—Frank Brooks of Dallas, who is with the law firm of Calloway and Reed, attorneys for the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, reported to the association directors that the wage-hour administrator may hold a hearing in the near future regarding the association's petition, filed several months ago, to write a new definition of the area of production. Brooks said, too, that some action may be taken on another association petition asking that ginning be classed as a seasonal industry.

• **Bur Burner Specifications**—Horace Bewley of Abilene reported for the bur burner committee and said it had been determined that no single set of specifications for bur burners can be adopted at this time. However, at the close of the final session the ginners adopted a resolution that recognizes the immediate need for such regulations and specifications.

• **Resolution on Insecticide Supply**—Another resolution was unanimously adopted calling on the proper authorities in Washington to allocate to insecticide manufacturers materials in quantities sufficient to enable farmers to control insects throughout the season.

• **Stilley Reports on Association Accomplishments**—At a meeting of the directors and members of the executive committee of the Texas ginners' association held Jan. 8 before the general session opened, Jay C. Stilley of Dallas, association executive vice-president, reported on the past year's accomplishments and outlined activities planned for the current year. Jerome Jalufka, Violet, is chairman of the association's

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executive committee and the board of directors.

The delegates to the meeting and their wives were guests of the gin machinery industry at a fellowship meeting preceding the banquet on the evening of the first day. Hosts were Continental Gin Company, Gullett Gin Company, Hardwicke-Etter Company, Lummus Cotton Gin Company, John E. Mitchell Company, The Murray Company of Texas and the Stacy Company.

• **Report on 1951 Ginners' Convention**—In addition to the address of Cotton Council President Harold A. Young following the banquet, delegates heard R. Haughton, publisher of *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press* and president of the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, report on plans now under way for the forthcoming annual convention of the ginners' association in Dallas on April 2, 3 and 4. He said many reservations for exhibit space have already been received, with some exhibitors ordering larger space than they used last year. Present indications are, he said, that the 1951 convention may break all previous records in the matter of exhibits.

### Tri-State Superintendents To Meet June 20-22

June 20, 21 and 22 are the dates set for the 1951 convention of the Tri-State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, President N. H. Moore, Wilson, Ark., has announced.

The convention will be held in Atlanta, Ga., with the Biltmore Hotel as headquarters. C. C. Castilow has been named general chairman of the convention.

### Georgia Crop Improvement Group to Meet Feb. 15-16

The sixth annual meeting of the Georgia Crop Improvement Association will get under way at 9:30 a.m. Feb. 15 at Macon with an address, "How the Agricultural Program of the University Affects the Georgia Crop Improvement Association," by Dr. C. C. Murray, dean and director of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia.

The program, which will close at 4 p.m. Feb. 16, will feature more than a score of outstanding speakers and will include group discussions on "Small Seeded Legumes and Grasses," "Cereals—Corn and Small Grains," "Cotton and Tobacco" and "Horticulture—Watermelons, Sweet Potatoes and Okra," according to Hugh A. Inglis, Georgia Extension Service agronomist in charge of seed certification.

Presiding at the group sessions will be, respectively, D. E. Nalley, Cumming; Robert A. Hill, Alamo; J. H. Turner, Tifton; and H. G. Ballard, Moultrie.

A tentative list of speakers includes Dr. O. C. Aderhold, president, University of Georgia; W. S. Brown, associate director, Extension Service; G. H. King, associate director, Experiment Stations; and Hugh Striplin, seed director, Georgia Department of Agriculture.

H. W. Wellhausen, president, International Crop Improvement Association, will be toastmaster for the annual banquet and program at 7 p.m. Feb. 15.

Final day of the event, Feb. 16, will be devoted to the annual meeting of association directors, with W. B. Sexton, president of the association, presiding.

This session will include a report on cooperative tests, installation of new officers and directors, and official action on new varieties, certification standards, members and seed plants.

### Alabama Certifies Seed With Lower Germination

Recent action by directors of the Alabama Crop Improvement Association is expected to increase the supply of certified cottonseed for use in planting the 1951 crop by more than 50,000 bushels.

The increase was made possible by use of an emergency provision in certification regulations permitting cottonseed having a germination of less than 80 percent to be certified. Under the new emergency provision, seed having a germination of 60 to 80 percent may be certified as sub-standard seed.

Ralph Jones, Alabama Extension Service seed marketing specialist, explained that the decision to use the sub-standard provision was made because of the critical situation in the total supply of seed to plant this year's increased cotton crop. The total supply of seed for the Cotton Belt has been reduced because of unfavorable weather conditions which existed during the past harvesting season. Heat and excessive rain during the picking season destroyed the value of a large part of the crop for planting use and lowered the germination quality of much of the remaining portion.

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## Texas Cooperative Ginners Meeting on Feb. 5 and 6

**T**ALKS BY state and national leaders in agricultural matters will headline the annual meeting of the Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association in Fort Worth Feb. 5-6. Secretary-Treasurer E. M. Cooke has announced.

The Blackstone Hotel will be headquarters for the convention, which will open at 10 a.m. Monday, Feb. 5, with President G. E. Sonntag presiding. Registration will begin at 8 a.m. that morning.

• **Poage and White to Be Speakers**—Congressman W. R. Poage of Texas and Texas Commissioner of Agriculture John C. White will be principal speakers at the convention. White will outline the role that Texas farmers will play in the agricultural picture this year.

Poage, who is ranking Democratic member of the House Agriculture Committee, is expected to talk on "Agriculture's Place in Our Preparedness Program."

• **Four Panel Discussions Scheduled**—Panel discussions will be held on the following subjects:

1. "Our National Farm Program"—E. J. Kloppe, State Department of Agriculture, chairman; T. R. Timms, Depart-

ment of Agricultural Economics, Texas A. & M. College, discussion leader. Panel members will be announced later.

2. "New Developments in Gin Machinery"—F. E. Lichte, cotton gin specialist, Texas A. & M. College, chairman; Alfred M. Pendleton, USDA extension cotton ginning specialist, Dallas, leader.

3. "The Financing of Cooperatives"—Ed Breihan, Houston Bank for Cooperatives, leader.

4. "Cooperative Education"—M. C. Jaynes, organization and cooperative marketing specialist, Texas Extension Service, chairman.

In the final panel group, led by Jaynes, speakers will be Warren LeBourveau, Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Texas A. & M. College, who will talk on "Important Needs as Indicated by Recent Study of Texas Cooperatives"; C. E. Bowles, secretary, Houston Bank for Cooperatives, "The Director's Job"; L. E. Ellwood, manager, Texas Planting Seed Association, "The Manager's Job"; and George Blair, executive secretary, Texas Federation of Cooperatives, "Records and Accounting."

• **Legal Question Session**—Questions on the wage and hour law, the new social

security law and the child labor law will be answered by representatives of government agencies in charge of those matters.

Officers and directors of the association will be elected during the business session at the end of the convention.

• **Entertainment**—Entertainment at the annual banquet on the evening of Feb. 5 will be furnished by the Valley Cooperative Oil Mill with Luther Wyrick, Harlingen, as chairman. Machinery and supply firms will be hosts at the dinner, at which R. E. Jackson, professor at North Texas State College, Denton, will be the speaker.

A special section at the closing performance of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show rodeo on Sunday night, Feb. 4, has been reserved for the cooperative ginners and their guests, Cooke said.

• **Officers and Directors**—Officers of the Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association are G. E. Sonntag, Frisco, president; R. A. Graham, Greenville, vice-president; and E. M. Cooke, Georgetown, secretary-treasurer.

Directors are J. C. Criswell, Brownfield; E. L. Souder, Idalou; C. D. Applegate, Lamesa; J. S. Varner, Merkel; Jess L. Bell, Rule; C. W. Alverson, Childress; Glee Taylor, Lake Creek; J. E. Cox, Waxahachie; J. S. Wilson, Kerens; H. E. Gainer, Hutto; Oscar Martin, Inez; Jack Funk, Lyford; and Sonntag and Graham.

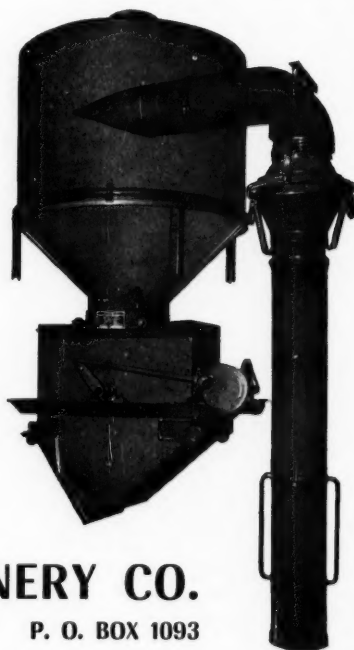
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## COKER MEANS COTTON

(Continued from Page 15)

these were Secretaries of Agriculture Houston and Jardine; Herbert Hoover, when he was Secretary of Commerce; Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce; Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States; senators, congressmen, governors; directors of extension, experiment station directors; and many others.

Delegations of farmers, county agents, vocational agriculture teachers and other agricultural workers visit the farms throughout the growing and harvesting season each year and many have come to think of the Coker organization as a free educational institution that teaches the most modern farming methods in existence. Twice each year a delegation of negro farmers from nearby Orangeburg County goes to Hartsville and always begins its visits with a prayer. In some years as many as 7,000 people have visited the farm.

### • The Hartsville Operations

The Coker farms, comprised of approximately 7,000 acres of land, are made up of 13 different farming units or plantations located in the vicinity of Hartsville, situated on the extreme northern boundary of the Carolina Coastal Plain and the southern border of the Sand Hill Belt. The soil is of a sandy loam type of medium fertility and the flat fields are bordered by tall, dark long-leaf pines.

Of the 4,000 acres under cultivation, 1,800 are planted to cotton and of this acreage more than 1,500 are devoted exclusively to breeding, testing and increase. More than 500 acres are planted to hybrid corn, 115 acres to flue cured cigarette type tobacco, 600 acres to small grains, 300 acres to shatter resistant soybeans, 100 acres to the famous Darlington County Garrison watermelons, and additional acreage to sweet potatoes and sesame.

### • Mississippi-Arkansas Operations

In addition to the farming operations at Hartsville, Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company is growing under contract a sizable acreage of cotton in the Piedmont section of South Carolina, in Mississippi, and at Forrest City, Ark. This contract cotton is grown under the personal supervision of Coker employees and is certified as registered breeder foundation stock by Crop Improvement Associations of the states where it is grown. The Arkansas-Mississippi operations were begun by the company in 1946. Extensive breeding and test experiments on soils heavily infested with wilt organisms are being conducted in this area. This work is under the direction of H. Maurice Larrimore, experienced plant breeder.

### • Coker Cottons Are Popular

The great popularity of Coker cottons is indicated by a remark attributed to a South Carolina school boy who, when asked in a test to name three essentials of good farm crops, replied, "Good soil, good cultivation, and Coker's pedigreed seed."

According to estimates of Extension cotton specialists, 95 percent of North Carolina's cotton acreage is planted in Coker 100 Wilt or its parent strain Coker 100; more than 95 percent of South Carolina's; 60 percent of Georgia's; and 40 percent of Alabama's. These specialists

estimate that in 1949, 3,172,000 acres were planted in Coker 100 Wilt cotton in those four states. Another 500,000 acres of Coker cotton were grown elsewhere in the Cotton Belt in 1949, a large part of it in the Mississippi Delta. Coker 100 Wilt was introduced in the spring of 1942 and it is said that more than one out of every 10 acres of cotton in the United States is planted to this one variety.

### The Present Management

WHEN DAVID R. COKER died in 1938 the management of the company passed into hands that had been well trained over a long period of years to take over

that task. George J. Wilds, who had been with Mr. Coker since 1908, was named president and managing director. He had been made director of plant breeding in 1921, and has been treasurer since 1947.

### • Robert R. Coker

Robert R. Coker, "Mr. D. R.'s" oldest son, is vice-president and secretary of the company and has been in charge of sales since 1932. Although not a trained plant breeder like his father, Robert R. Coker possesses a number of the traits that made his father one of the South's great agricultural leaders. He graduated with a B.A. degree from the University of South Carolina in 1928, at which time he became associated with his father in the seed company. He was placed in charge of sales in 1932 and named vice-president and secretary when his father

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died in 1938. He has been president of J. L. Coker and Company since 1941, and is vice-president of the Hartsville Oil Mill. He is a director of the Bank of Hartsville; Hartsville Cotton Mill, of which his father was one of the founders; Palmetto Oil Mill, Bishopville, S. C.; Greenville Oil Mill, Greenville, S. C.; Sonoco Products Company, and Egypt Farms, Inc. He has been an advisor to the board of directors of the National Cotton Council since 1945 and was named a member of the National Advisory Committee to the Research and Marketing Act in 1946 (now the Agricultural Research Policy Committee, USDA). He was the first president of the South Carolina Farm Bureau in 1944, is a director of the Coker College

Foundation, president of the Darlington County Agricultural Society, founded in 1846, and a member of Alpha Tau Omega.

Robert Coker, like his father, is deeply concerned with the problems of the South and devotes much of his time to the larger matters affecting agriculture. Naturally, he and his associates are not indifferent about the future of the seed company; but at Coker's the men who inherited "Mr. D. R.'s" mission, his aims and his ideals, seek always to achieve for the cotton states an economy in which livestock, winter cover crops, the scientific use of fertilizer, and the proper balance of cotton with other crops will lift Southern farm families to new high levels of comfort and well being as guardians of our basic wealth, the soil.

#### • George J. Wilds

George J. Wilds, president, plant breeder and managing director of the company, holds A.B. and LL.D. degrees from the University of South Carolina, an A.M. from Cornell, and a D.Sc. from Clemson College. He was awarded a testimonial for distinguished service to agricultural development of South Carolina by Clemson in 1932; a medalion by the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers for "years of distinguished service" to Southern agriculture in 1947; and in 1948 was given the South Carolina American Legion distinguished service award. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, South Carolina Academy of Science, American Phytological Society, South Carolina Seedsmen's Association (president in 1947), the Darlington County Agricultural Society (president in 1945-47), Southern Agricultural Workers Association, Omicron Delta Kappa, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Xi.

The South is fortunate in having, among the many fine plant breeding organizations that have given the farmer so many more profitable varieties of cotton and other crops, men who are so devoted to their work that personal gain may be said to be a consideration of secondary importance. George J. Wilds is an outstanding example of such devotion. Mr. Coker, when he told Mr. Wilds that he wanted him to have stock in the seed company, warned that it might not be worth very much as a revenue-producing proposition. "This," he said, referring to the company, "is an eleemosynary institution and we will put the profits back into our breeding work."

#### The Door Is Always Open

IT IS SAID of D. R. Coker that the door to his office was never closed to any man, white or black, who wanted to talk with him. Thousands of farmers took advantage of this open-door policy to sit with the eminent plant breeder to discuss everything from pedigreed seed to the need of the children for a better diet, more clothes, and better educational facilities.

Today, at Hartsville, that policy of never being too occupied with affairs of business to counsel with those the organization is pledged to serve still prevails. George Wilds, we know from personal experience, is almost never the sole occupant of his office. He is either entertaining visitors there or somewhere on the farm showing them the results of the work "Mr. D. R." began nearly a half century ago.

#### • A Powerful and Lasting Influence

It is also said of David R. Coker that he thought more of the South's welfare than he did of his own or the company's. Nearly every man who knew "Mr. D. R." will tell you he is the greatest figure Southern agriculture has produced. They have in mind not merely his success as a plant breeder, but what might be termed his even greater success as a powerful and lasting influence in the South's whole economic progress.

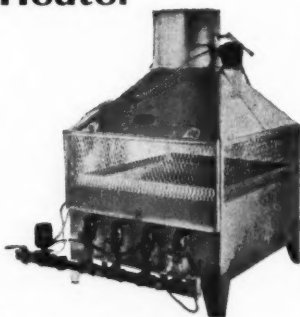
For example, when Dr. W. W. Long, who was then South Carolina's director of extension work, first hit on the idea of teaching agriculture and home economics to 4-H Club boys and girls in the rural schools of the state, he disclosed later at a meeting of farmers that, while he believed the idea was sound, he

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couldn't put it over because there wasn't enough money.

Mr. Coker and Bright Williamson, another far-seeing South Carolinian, also liked the vocational agriculture idea. They liked it so well, in fact, that they were willing to guarantee Mr. Long \$2,500 for the first year's work. J. M. Napier, then a county agent and now county agent at large in Darlington County, went to work on a program for five rural schools. It worked so well that Washington soon became interested in the idea and a group went down to South Carolina to observe the results. This was the beginning of the vocational agriculture work that is now nationwide in its scope.

#### • Active in Many Fields

David R. Coker's unusual talents were put to work in many fields. He was a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (Va.); mayor of Hartsville, 1902-04; chairman of the South Carolina Council of Defense, 1917-19; Federal Food Administrator, 1917; trustee of the University of South Carolina and of Coker College; member of the National Agricultural Advisory Committee, 1917-18; member of the National Agricultural Commission to Europe, 1918; served as president of the South Carolina Plant Breeders Association; and member of the Business Advisory Council, U.S. Department of Commerce. He was an A.B. of the University of South Carolina, and was awarded the following honorary degrees: D.Sc. Clemson College, D.Sc. Duke University, LL.D. University of North Carolina, and LL.D. College of Charleston. He received the MacMaster Medal from the University of South Carolina,

awarded for distinguished service to humanity, and the American Legion Award for South Carolina.

#### The Coker Breeding System

THE METHOD of pedigreed breeding worked out by Mr. Coker early in his career is still in use at Hartsville. It is known as the plant-to-row method and is generally recognized by plant breeders and experiment stations as the best ever devised for plant improvement. The plant breeder, like the animal breeder, must make the individual the unit of selection, and this idea is carried out in the plant-to-row method.

Pedigreed breeding, as applied by the Coker organization, means that every year a new strain or family is started of each variety from the best plant of that variety selected the preceding year. Since the selected plants are taken each year from the best progenies in the plant-to-row tests, the pedigrees of the different strains are, therefore, continuous.

#### • The "Tremendous Trifles"

The work of the seed breeder appears to be easy until the various steps in producing a new strain are followed throughout the season and over a period of years. And while as a general rule the procedure is pretty much a standardized series of progressive steps, the plant breeder actually is engaged in one of the most exacting sciences known. Small mistakes, little oversights, a momentary departure from the hard rules he must follow can, either singly or in combination, result in very serious damage to the breeding program. Because of the great importance of these "tremendous trifles," the

plant breeder must be doubly careful in selecting responsible staff members to place in charge of the many detailed steps in producing a new strain of cotton, oats, soybeans, hybrid corn or any other crop.

Each year Coker's makes up to 50,000 individual plant selections. In its Coker 100 Wilt program alone, the company in 1948 made 35,000 selections in its plant-to-row test of that variety. There were more than 200 strains in the first-year increase and 25 strains in the second-year increase. In the third-year increase 1,600 acres were planted, to produce seed marketed in 1950.

#### • Breeding a New Variety

Mr. Wilds gave a clear explanation of the procedure in a recent talk. Here, in his own words, is how a new strain is developed:

"The plant breeder in conducting his work of producing a pedigreed strain deals with individuals the same as does the stock breeder, and certain individuals selected may be potentially of as great or greater value than the finest animals ever sold, as their value is reckoned only in their after effect on an industry.

"Since cotton plants vary in their characteristics and producing ability as do hens, cows and human beings, we must employ one of the two fundamental methods in the breeding process. First, that of selection—choosing always the best from the best, and discarding the inferior. Second, crossing two (or more) strains, in order to induce desirable variations where selection alone has not disclosed them.

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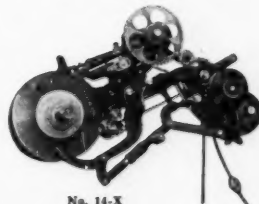
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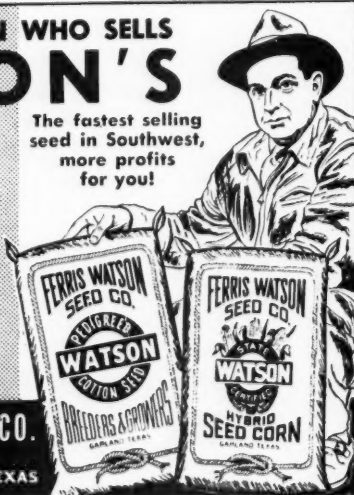
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cotton on this acre has already been planted and thinned sufficiently to allow the plants to develop normally, at the time when we begin our experiment. From the cotton on this one acre we shall endeavor to breed by selection over a period of years a new, superior variety. Let us follow this breeding procedure.

"1. Let us watch this cotton carefully and at frequent intervals as it develops in the field, and during the season mark any conspicuously good plant.

"2. When the cotton starts opening we will go through the field again and examine carefully each plant. Those plants deemed best as to production and other desirable traits will be marked with a string or tag.

"3. When ready to pick we will work over and examine the field carefully again. Now those plants showing any weakness or undesirable traits must be discarded. To the remainder of our selections we will assign each a number. This number is tagged on the plant. Each plant must be picked separately and the cotton put into a bag bearing the plant's number and description. Notes such as type of plant, height, number of vegetative branches, total number of bolls and number picked, are recorded on the bag.

"4. Now the bags of seed cotton from each plant are taken into the laboratory and notes taken in the field will be examined carefully and transferred from the bags to record books. Length of lint, uniformity and relative strength are recorded. Those plants which fail to meet our minimum standard will now be discarded.

"5. Next, selected plants are taken to our small roller gin. There we record the weight of the seed cotton before it is ginned, each bag separately, and the weight of lint after it is ginned. Thus we determine the percent of lint.

"6. The complete records on each plant we will again study carefully. These plants which now meet the highest standards are selected for continued breeding. The number of plants selected will be about 10 percent of the original number.

"This ends the first year, and begins the second year with about 50 plants retained from a possible 500 original selections. We will continue with our ABC's, step by step, the second year.

"1. We will delint the seed—still kept in separate bags — with sulphuric acid and treat them with Ceresan for the control of diseases. Now from the seed of each selected plant we will plant a separate row (1/100 of an acre long). The seed are planted in hills uniformly spaced. These seed are dropped, covered, and later thinned by hand. Every tenth row is planted similarly with seed of the parent variety, in order to serve as a check. This we call our Plant-to-Row test.

"2. The same procedure of close study and record keeping is followed this second year. Now we are seeking for outstanding rows or families where the first year it was individual plants. (With luck we may find such a row or family this first year. More probably it will require nearer six years of such plant-to-row selections before plant families of sufficient uniformity are found to warrant an increase.)

"3. Now the rows are studied as units, along with the individual plants, of course. Fifty average-sized bolls are picked from each row, for determination of boll size, staple length and lint percent, etc. Each row is then picked in a

separate bag and a record of yield made.

"4. The same procedure of selecting rows will be followed as with individual plants.

"This ends the second year.

"We have advanced now from the individual to the row, to the plot. We will now plant the seed from each selected row of our plant-to-row into a half acre plot. Some seed from each row will be planted in a strain test, with a check every fifth row, planted with parent seed. Records will now be kept and studied as plots. About 5 to 10 percent of these plots are selected for increase and are planted in 25 to 50 acre fields in the fourth year.

"Now we have progressed from individual plant-to-row, to plot, to 50 acre field. Some seed will be saved out from these plots and planted in yield tests in Government and State Experiment Stations, as well as in our own variety tests. After all reports are in from the numerous experiment station tests, data will be summarized, carefully studied and analyzed. The seed from the one best strain which has consistently given the best performance will be saved and increased further, to be put on the market as a new Pedigreed Cotton. The same system is followed in maintaining an established variety except that the best 3 to 5 such plant families are saved each year which furnish planting stocks."

#### The Coker Breeding Staff

THE PRESENT plant breeding staff at Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company, which works under the direction of Mr. Wilds, is one of the most capable to be found anywhere. Highly trained plant breeders head up the various crops and with their assistants round out a scientific staff of more than 20 men whose aims and objectives parallel those laid down by the company's founder.

R. S. Cathcart, plant breeder, is in charge of all farm operations, the warehouses, and the gin. In addition, Cathcart supervises the contracting work for cotton, corn and grain acreage. Wallace Talbert is in charge of sales, working directly under Vice-President Robert Coker. Among the personnel at Harts-ville are six farm superintendents, eight office workers, and almost 200 laborers (not including seasonal farm laborers). Approximately 30 share croppers play a part in the company's seed production schedules, along with about 125 contract seed growers in the Carolinas, Arkansas and Mississippi.

The families living on Coker farms represent a total of some 500 people for whom the company provides comfortable homes, firewood, and gardens free of charge. Several of the tenants have lived on the farms for 25 to 30 years. Employees or tenants who have been with the company for a number of years are cared for by the company when they become incapacitated. The company encourages employees and tenants to take periodic medical examinations and provides medical and hospital care to those who cannot afford it themselves.

#### • Today's Coker Cottons

At one time Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company produced Coker 100, Coker 200, 4-in-1, Farm Relief, and Wilds, and in some instances two strains of each. But it was found desirable, because of changing conditions, to reduce the lines to three basic varieties. These are Coker

100 Wilt, a medium length staple of 1-1/16 inch to 1-1/8 inch; Coker 100 Staple, a longer cotton of 1-1/8 inch to 1-5/32 inch; and Wilds, a long-staple cotton of 1-1/4 inch to 1-3/8 inch. Approximately 95 percent of the acreage in the Carolinas is planted to Coker 100 Wilt and it is also very popular in Georgia and Alabama and sections of

Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas. Coker 100 Staple was bred for the Mississippi Delta and other areas that can successfully grow a longer staple cotton, and Wilds for areas that specialize in cotton of that length.

#### • Tobacco and Small Grains

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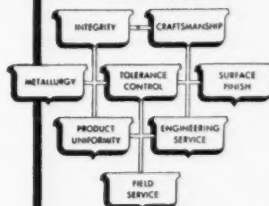
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the Southeastern states for its outstanding work with tobacco and small grains. Approximately 40 percent of the flue cured tobacco acreage is planted in Coker seed and approximately a million acres in small grain varieties developed at Hartsville.

As a plant breeder of "international repute," to use David R. Coker's own words, George J. Wilds' accomplishments in this field are as notable with oats and other small grains as with cotton. He has developed smut, rust, and cold resistant oats which make high yields, have high feeding value, and thus enjoy great popularity in the Carolinas and other Southeastern states.

## Objectives of the Breeding Program

THE OBJECTIVE of the small grain program, which is in charge of S. J. Hadden, is the production of high-yielding, stiff-strawed, winter-hardy varieties highly resistant to diseases. In the 1949-50 breeding program, the Company's nursery system involved the sowing of approximately 70,000 individual yield test and progeny rows on 295 acres of land. There were grown, in yield comparisons, and special disease-test plots, 26,386 breeding lines of oats, 8,500 of wheat, and 213 of barley. Recently developed techniques are employed for testing all selected lines with pure cultures of disease organisms. A spacious greenhouse and well-equipped laboratory facilitate such detailed tests. Special disease-test nurseries grown in the lower South provide conditions favorable to selection for resistance. In oat breeding, a speed-up program has been instituted by growing an extra generation during the summer at Aberdeen, Idaho.

In 1950, the company introduced a new Victorgrain oat (Victorgrain 48-93) much improved over the original variety in yield and Helminthosporium tolerance, and two new varieties of wheat that combine high resistance to rust and good tolerance to mildew.

Beginning in 1928, under the direction of J. Verne Williamson, Coker pioneered in the systematic breeding of uniformly better flue-cured varieties of tobacco. In 1942 C. Hoyt Rogers, pathologist and Ph.D. of Rutgers University, was added to the staff, and in an intensive research program for disease resistance is being carried on. Under his direction an ambitious program of tobacco breeding work at Hartsville has been inaugurated, a part of which is a cooperative project with one of the major tobacco companies wherein promising lines are analyzed in the tobacco firm's laboratories and carried through the complete aging and manufacturing processes to evaluate the tobaccos for cigarette manufacture. Dr. Rogers has a similar program for disease resistance in cotton breeding, involving inter-specific crossing for added strength and spinning value. This research holds out great promise for the future.

The corn breeding program at Coker's, directed by R. E. Gettys, has been in progress for 11 years. A winter nursery is grown near Miami, Florida, which has greatly accelerated the breeding program by permitting a more rapid evaluation of new inbred lines and hybrids. The goal of the breeding program is not only to develop high-yielding, adapted hybrids for the South, but also to develop hybrids that are suited to mechanical

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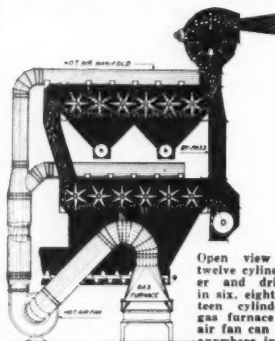
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Specializing in analyses of Cottonseed, Soybeans and their products,  
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## STACY COTTON CLEANER AND DRIER



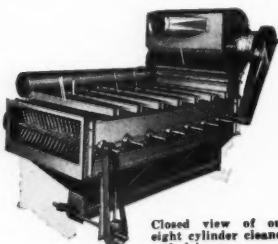
Open view of our twelve cylinder cleaner and drier. Also in six, eight and sixteen cylinder. The gas furnace and hot air fan can be placed anywhere in the gin.

MANUFACTURED BY

**The STACY COMPANY, Inc.**  
2704 Taylor Street Dallas 1, Texas

A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—turn on the heat. There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

production. Special effort is being made to obtain certain characteristics such as uniformity, low ear placement, medium or short plant height, and adequate root and stalk strength to hold the plants erect until harvest. A new white hybrid known as Coker's 811 has resulted from this painstaking work and a small amount of seed was offered for sale for the first time in the fall of 1950. This new hybrid has made an outstanding record in yielding ability, lodging resistance, weevil resistance, and resistance to certain diseases. These characteristics are essential for the production of high quality grain and promise to make this hybrid very popular in the South.

In 1942 Miss Mary Coker, daughter of David R. Coker, made a cross of Tokyo and Nanda soybeans. The selections from this hybrid show great possibilities for high yield, high oil content, shatter and disease resistance. One of the most promising selections of this hybrid is being increased and tested this year in several locations. When this bean proves its worth it will be distributed and sold under the name of Majos (pronounced May-Jos) for its breeder, Mary Coker Joslin.

#### • Employ Scientific Methods

In its cotton breeding work the Coker organization employs the use of every known scientific method and device for testing and is now concentrating on the breeding of early, high-yielding cottons of desirable staple length and good spinning quality. At the same time, Mr. Wilds and his staff continue to improve other desirable characteristics such as resistance to Fusarium and Verticillium wilts, good gin turnout, high oil content of seeds, and adaptability for machine harvesting.

In the words of Mr. Wilds: "We are pouring everything we have into our objective, namely, a highly productive, highly wilt resistant, nematode resistant, all-purpose, 1-1/16 inch cotton that will more than meet any manufacturer's requirement."

To those who best know the history of this family the name Coker means many things in Hartsville and South Carolina, but to thousands of farm families in hundreds of communities scattered over the broad face of a resurgent and fruitful Southland, more than anything else . . . Coker Means Cotton.

### Ethiopia Expects Sizeable Surplus of Oilseeds

Ethiopia expects to have a sizable surplus of oilseeds for export in 1951, according to A. L. Paddock, Jr., American Embassy, Addis Ababa.

Export availabilities are reported as follows: 36,400 short tons (1,299,000 bushels) of flaxseed, 55,000 tons of neuk seed, 8,800 tons of sesame seed, 2,200 tons of peanuts and 4,400 tons of castor beans. Total harvest (early in 1951) is estimated at 44,000 tons (1,575,000 bushels) of flaxseed, 88,000 tons of neuk seed, 13,000 of sesame seed, 4,400 of peanuts and 13,000 of castor beans.

Ethiopia's oilseed problems are ones of classification, grading, quality and distribution, including transportation. They can be solved in part by proper organization and systematic planning.



### Next Year, Plant

## NORTHERN STAR or WACONA COTTON

- ★ Drought Resistant, Storm Proof
- ★ Adaptable to Mechanical Harvesting
- ★ Heavy Lint Yields; Early Maturity
- ★ Commands Extra Premiums

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**NORTHERN STAR  
SEED FARMS**  
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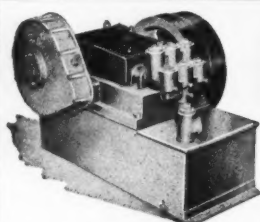


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## Sesame Research

(Continued from Page 9)

cilities for conducting the most important phases of the work. Testing and selection phases of the work are also conducted at the following stations:

Sandhill Experiment Station, Columbia, S. C.; Pee Dee Experiment Station, Florence, S. C.; Edisto Experiment Station, Blackville, S. C.; Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge, McBee, S. C.; Ichaway Plantation, Newton, Ga.; Pinebloom Plantation, Pinebloom, Ga.; Rio Farms, Inc., Edcouch, Texas.

In addition to the above stations we have supplied seed of breeding material to Dr. Murray L. Kinman, agronomist, USDA, College Station, Texas, and J. Roy Quinby, superintendent, Sub-Station No. 12, Chillicothe, Texas, as well as to others located in foreign countries.

## Future Investigations

Greatest emphasis will be placed on the improvement of our present non-shattering types and in searching for another mutation which, we hope, will not possess undesirable characteristics as the original one which was discovered by Dr. Langham.

From the hundreds of crosses which have been made many new types have been obtained through different combinations of the various genetic characters. These types will be studied to ascertain their possible commercial value as well as their genetical value.

The wilt resistant tests which were conducted for the first time in 1950 at the Ichaway Plantation, Newton, Ga., will be continued and intensified. The soil is heavily infested with the wilt disease and presents an ideal place for testing sesame strains on a large scale for ascertaining wilt resistance or immunity.

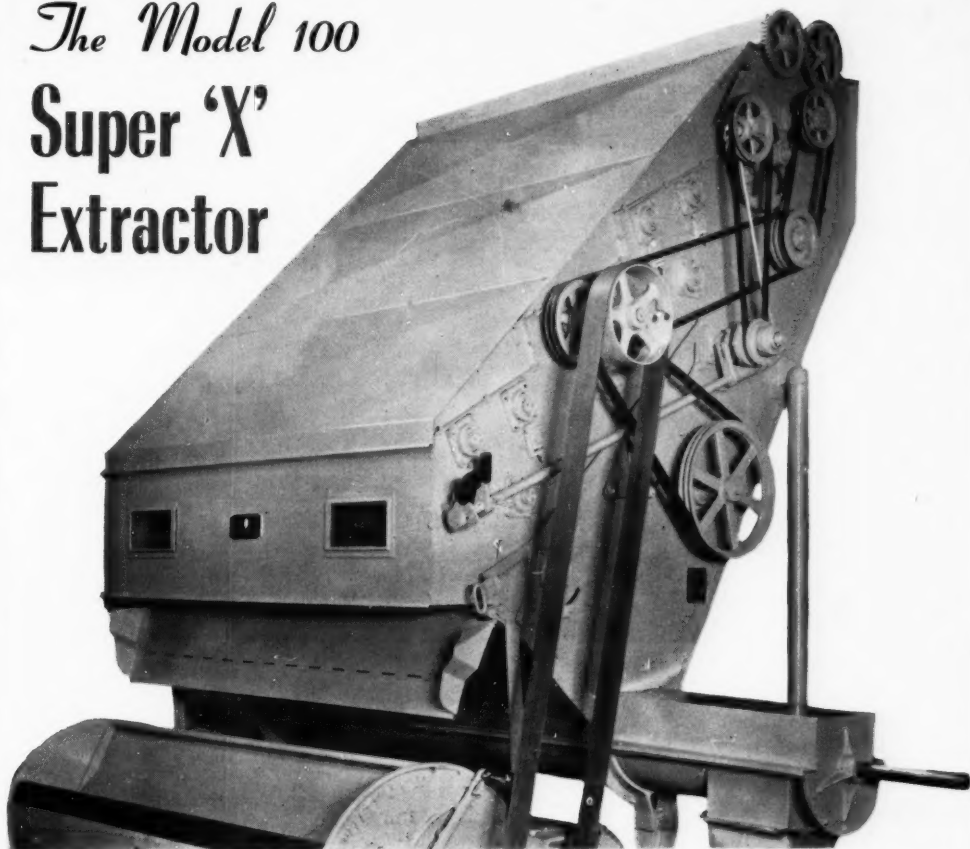
The search for more varieties of sesame from other parts of the world is being intensified, especially in Africa, where we hope to find some potentially valuable types for use in our breeding program.

Actual cooperative farm demonstrations with the non-shattering types will begin just as soon as sufficient seed is available and arrangements for supervision of the new crop are completed. The first non-shattering seed will be released for trial and demonstration purposes to farmers who have had experience in growing sesame. We hope to release the first seed for trial in 1952 or 1953.

The National Cottonseed Products Association has given strong support to all phases of the sesame research program, not only in South Carolina, but in other states as well. Many individuals have also provided seed stocks and information on this promising plant. Without this kind and generous assistance, we would have been unable to develop and enlarge our sesame breeding program in South Carolina.

Clemson Agricultural College, the National Cottonseed Products Association, and Rio Farms, Inc., have completed plans to further expand and speed up sesame improvement work. A field station has been established on Rio Farms in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas where the field work is conducted on a year-round basis.

*The Model 100*  
**Super 'X'**  
**Extractor**



Every ginner who needs better extraction over his gin stands should investigate the improved design of this new feeder to remove more of the hulls and stalk stems from cotton.

The performance in the field has been outstanding. In one machine we have TRIPLE EXTRACTION with SIX EXTRACTING SAWS with CLEANING before, during and after extraction.

It has all the features a good Extractor-Feeder should have. Quick start and stop feed mechanism. Adjustable stripper rollers. All parts of the machine can be reached by removing detachable panels in back or front. One lever operates hull discharge to wide open, medium or totally closed position. Many other features every ginner will like.

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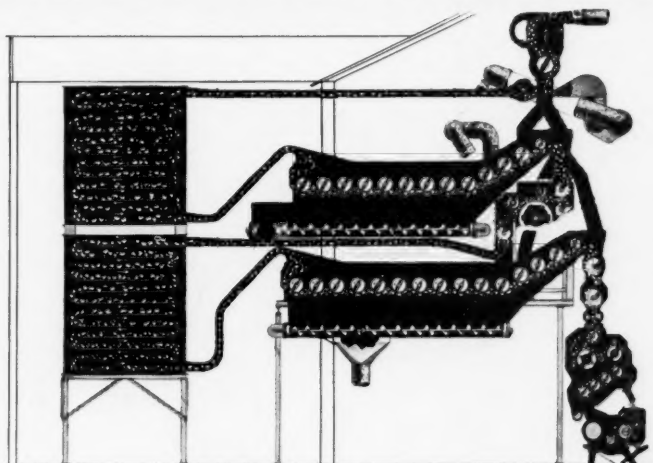
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## TYPE G COMPLETE DOUBLE DRYING AND CLEANING

Illustration shown with:  
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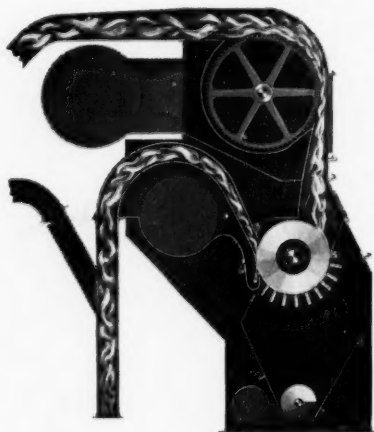
We also build other sizes  
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different cotton drying  
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